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'Freedom From Want' Plan for Britons Puts Atlantic Charter Into Practice

Beveridge report arouses wide public interest and support of press for social program.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—Sir William Beveridge's plan for ending want in Britain by a comprehensive and universally compulsory system of social insurance is surpassing all expectations here as the biggest domestic event in many years.

The abbreviated wartime newspapers are today packed with details of the plan whereby every citizen would in return for buying a weekly insurance stamp be covered throughout his life for unemployment, old age, disability, full medical attention, marriage, maternity, and funeral expenses.

Home radio programs are telling over and over of this new "social revolution." In factory and home, train and bus there is excited discussion of how the individual Briton figures in this great practical contribution toward implementing the Atlantic Charter.

Implementing of Charter

Broadcasts abroad keep repeating to the conquered peoples of Europe the story of how Britain has evolved a practical and revolutionary plan to show that the Atlantic Charter is no mere pious hope on the part of the United Nations.

A great majority of the British press today warmly indorses the scheme. It is recognized that there are many issues to be thrashed out. Sir William expects as much and in fact favors the British system of introducing the reform, namely the research report, into public discussion and finally legislation. At the same time Sir William makes it clear that there can be no appreciable whittling down of his plans if it is to be effective in the aim of freeing Britain from want.

Consequently it is being judged here as a plan whic hhas to be accepted largely as it stands or not accepted at all. Its effectiveness is recognized as depending on its comprehensiveness.

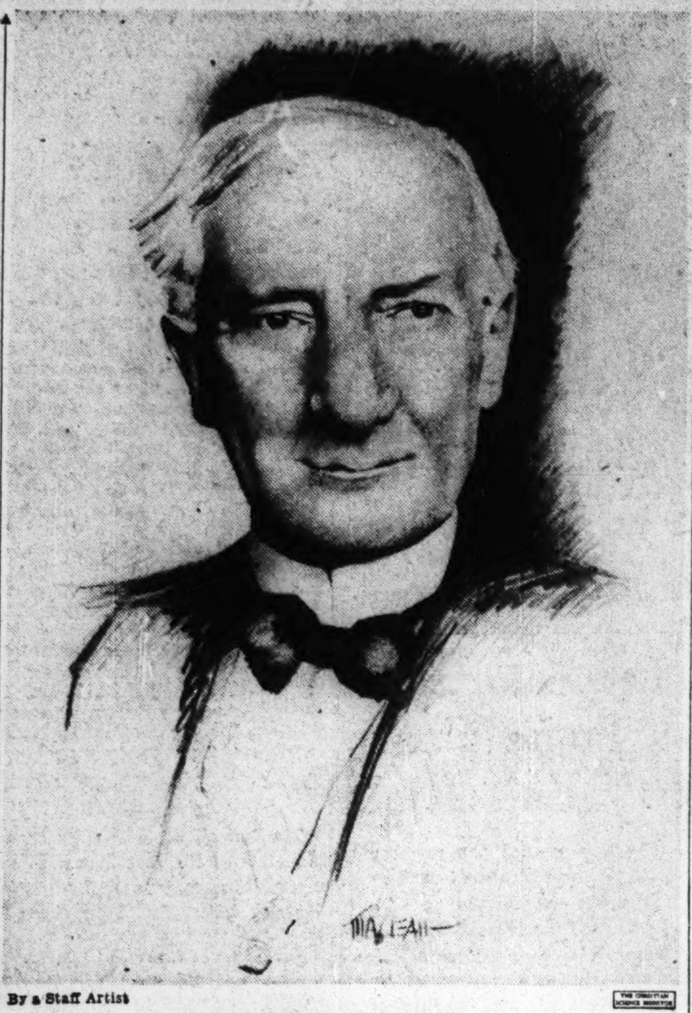
Backed by London Times

It is significant therefore of the trend of thought in Britain today that The Times, of London, voices wholehearted support of the Beveridge report. For The Times has as long as one can remember been the first newspaper on the breakfast table of the rulers of Britain.

Today it tells its readers: "Sir William Beveridge and his colleagues have put the nation deeply in their debt not merely for the confident assurance that the poor need not always be with us, but for a masterly exposition of the ways and means whereby the fact and fear of involuntary poverty can be speedily abolished altogether."

Moreover The Times considers

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

Sir William Beveridge

Summary of Beveridge report and other details: Page 8.

Eden: Allies Must Keep Peace; U. S.-Canada Make Trade Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—The growing determination to bolster the postwar peace with greater and freer international trade has spun a new link between two of the world's major traders—the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

In an agreement patterned after those already signed by this country with Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union, and other countries, the two North American neighbors have pledged themselves to work for a postwar world of lower tariff barriers, greater production, and broader trade among nations.

The joint accord aims, the Department of State announced, at furnishing the world "with a concrete example of how two friendly, economically interdependent coun-

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Text of postwar economic agreement between the United States and Canada: Page 21.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The great military might of the United States, Britain, and Soviet Russia must be used in peace to prevent any repetition of aggression, Anthony Eden told the House of Commons amid cheers today.

The Foreign Secretary, who also is Government spokesman, informed the House that legislation to deal with postwar reconstruction problems would be introduced.

"Our aim must be to insure that the co-operation achieved among the Allies during the war is continued in the years of peace, and it is not going to be easy because we are going to get an inevitable reaction," Mr. Eden declared.

Europe's first need, he said, is to build up an enduring system against the possibility of renewed German aggression and, he added, "we are prepared to make our contribution to that system."

Mr. Eden said the Government did not accept the idea that ideological differences between Britain and Russia make postwar co-operation impossible and explained that the British-Russian treaty pledged Britain to 20 years of co-operation after the war.

His statement was made during debate on a Labor Party motion calling for prompt Government action to produce a postwar program and the motion was withdrawn after his statement of the Government's intentions.

"We are determined to do what we can within our power to help in the immediate relief of postwar Europe, even though it means expense and sacrifice to ourselves," Mr. Eden said.

Bulletins

Ickes Heads Reorganized Petroleum Office

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt today reorganized the Government's Petroleum Administration, but kept Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in charge. The President's order appeared to dispose of the plan to make Mr. Ickes Secretary of Labor and manpower

The title of Mr. Ickes' new office will be "Petroleum Administration for War." The present office is called "Office of the Petroleum Coordinator for War."

Shelving of Tariff Powers Measure Blocked

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—By a margin of nearly two to one, the House Ways and Means Committee blocked today an attempt to pigeonhole for the balance of the year a measure granting President Roosevelt wartime powers to suspend tariff regulations. Instead, the Committee directed Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina, to introduce "as the basis for future consideration" a modified measure drafted by a subcommittee, which would grant the Chief Executive the tariff powers but not his request for authority to override immigration barriers. Simultaneously, the Committee decided to hold public hearings on the measure.

Mary Churchill Commissioned Second Subaltern

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Miss Mary Churchill, youngest daughter of Prime Minister Churchill, was commissioned a second subaltern in the Auxiliary Transport Service today upon completion of her officers cadets' training.

General Sikorski Lunches at the White House

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Commander in Chief of the Polish Army and Prime Minister of the Polish Government in exile, had a luncheon engagement today with President Roosevelt. General Sikorski, newly arrived in this country from London, is staying at Blair House, official residence for guests of the Government.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, December 2, 1942

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page 23
Editorials 24
Financial Pages 17-19
Movie Guide 10
New Hampshire Letter 4
Radio Timetable 4
Real Estate Page 20
Sports Page 14
Theater and Arts 15
The Home Forum 12
Challenging Rumors (With Spanish Translation)
Today's Woman 11
Women's Club Activities 4
Advertising
Amusements (grouped) 15
Classified 21
Restaurants (grouped) 14

Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Wednesday at 5:42 p. m., ends Thursday at 7:25 a. m.
Dim-out begins Thursday at 5:42 p. m., ends Friday at 7:26 a. m.

Fire Experts To Investigate Grove Disaster

Saltonstall Accepts Offer of New England Fire Insurance Rating Association to give its services.

William R. Hedge, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the New England Fire Insurance Rating Association, today offered to Governor Leverett Saltonstall or to mayors and selectmen of Massachusetts the services of his organization's corps of engineers and inspectors, in the investigations which have followed upon the Cocoanut Grove holocaust.

The Governor, in a letter expressing appreciation for the offer, accepted immediately for Boston and said he was notifying mayors and selectmen of Mr. Hedge's letter and requesting them to get in touch with him if they wished to take advantage of it.

This development came in conjunction with a report from the Boston Licensing Board stating that at least another half-dozen so-called night spots would be suspended from operating this afternoon to add to the 51 night clubs closed by order of the Board in the last 24 hours.

Significance Seen

Great significance is attached to the prospects that inspection specialists will be called in from outside of Boston as part of the city-wide effort to put back into operation as many of the closed places as possible.

The fact that equipment such as automatic fire sprinklers cannot be obtained under government priorities to keep night spots in operation implies that many of these entertainment places may be closed for the duration.

The National Fire Protection Association announced that 20 copies of its Fire Standards Code have been sent to the State House as a basis for concentrated inspections.

First Reports

At the same time, James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner of Boston, said that the first inspection reports from his department would be sent to the Licensing Board this afternoon. Some of the closed places will need only minor repairs and alterations and hence will be permitted to go back into operation, possibly tonight.

The chief reason given by the Board for the closing of these places is that they were on the second floor or in the basement. A second list of night spots to be closed is already under consideration.

Instructions given to the managements of the closed places by the Licensing Board were as follows: "Don't detail the job to some bus boy who may further delay reopening. Answer all questions."

51 Clubs Closed

Acting upon the direction of the Governor, the Boston Licensing Board last night withdrew operating permits from 51 night clubs, two of which the Boston Fire Prevention Bureau had designated "fire hazards."

One result of an earlier order, prohibiting dancing, floor shows, and other group entertainment in 1161 hotels, cafes, and "night spots," was that such establishments were virtually empty last night.

Today the total number of persons killed in the disaster mounted to 490, the Boston Committee on Public Safety announced. Yesterday the Committee had reported 449 killed, a number far below previous figures. This low figure was due to the fact that when the announcement was made the Chelsea Naval Hospital had not submitted its report, the Committee

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Daily Reading of Bible Urged By Massachusetts Governor

Daily reading of the Bible is urged by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a proclamation designating Dec. 6 to 13 as Massachusetts Bible Week.

Three years ago Governor Saltonstall set a national precedent by becoming the first Governor to issue a Bible Week proclamation.

"We need to be reminded not only that the deepest needs of our day remain spiritual, but also that the best things in American life are traceable to the Scriptures," the Governor says in his proclamation of this week.

"To keep America free, we need the continued guidance of God's Word."

Bible Week will be observed throughout the United States and in more than 30 foreign countries.

The Massachusetts proclamation reads:

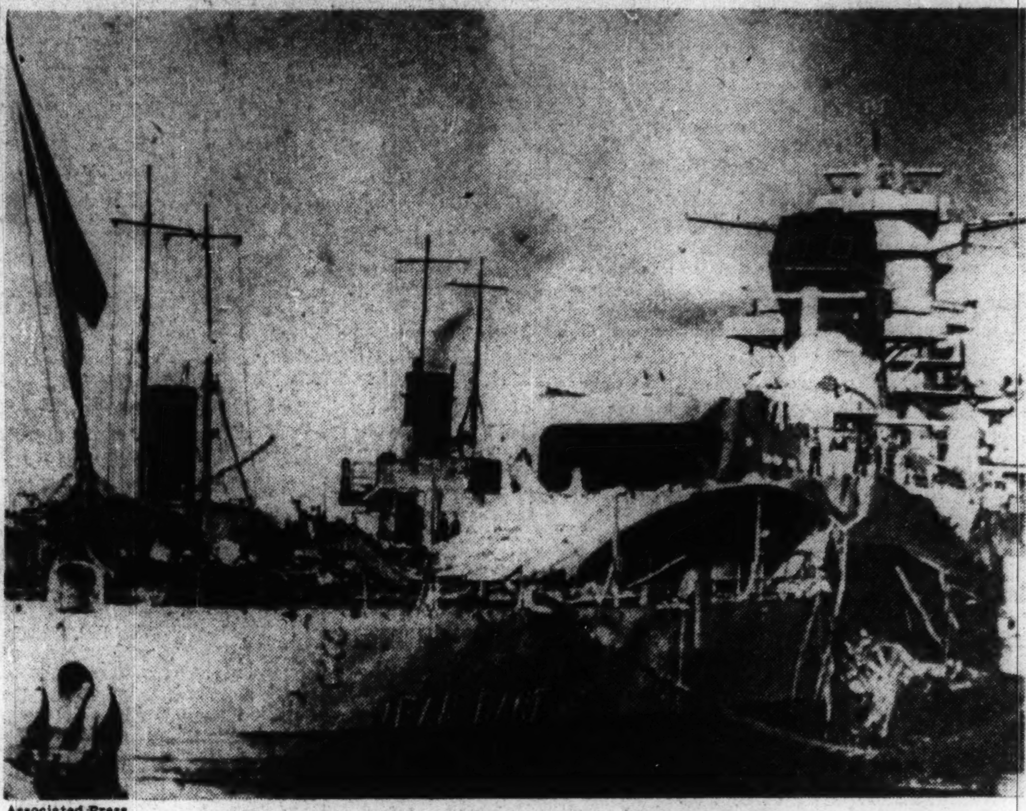
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
By His Excellency
Leverett Saltonstall, Governor
A Proclamation
1942

The State House on Beacon Hill has been the scene of many momentous events. One of the most important of these was a meeting of 107 of the foremost citizens of Massachusetts in the year 1809 under the guidance of John Quincy Adams, Theophilus Parsons, Francis Parkman and William Ellery Channing.

This meeting was prompted by the fear that American ideals of life were threatened by the world conditions of that day. Over against this threat they placed the fact that American ideals were the expression of great Bible concepts about man and God; and over against the fear they placed the conviction that these American ideals would prosper so long as the Bible continued to influence the life and thought of our American people. So concerned were these patriots that they organized themselves into the Massachusetts Bible Society. They desired not only to make certain that the Scrip-

Continued on Page 5, Column 2

Nazis Retreating From Stalingrad? Darlan Assumes Power in Africa; U. S. Subs Sink 5 Japanese Vessels



Associated Press

War Came to This French Battleship

Her deck plates buckled and littered with debris, and a gaping hole torn in her side, the French battleship Jean Bart, damaged by United States Navy planes and shells in the African campaign, lies immobilized at Casablanca, French West Africa. View is stern-on, from a newsreel.

Allied force severs road from Tunisia to Tripoli—Axis still holds in Tunis and Bizerte.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Russians celebrated the 100th day of the historic struggle for Stalingrad by recapturing the Yuzhnaya Hill overlooking the southern section of the city and pushing the Germans two to five miles westward.

There were indications that Hitler was pulling troops out of Stalingrad to reinforce other areas, but the movement was being carried out methodically.

There was no sign that the Russians had completely cut German supply lines in their encircling movement to the west. Even though some supply lines have been cut by the Russians, the Germans appear to be keeping them open by large numbers of transport planes, 50 of which the Russians say they destroyed yesterday.

Meanwhile, events are moving rapidly in Tunis, where the British First Army was reported to have cut the last remaining highway link between Bizerte and Tunis and to have repulsed a heavy counterattack. A French-American force also was said to have reached the coast between Sfax and Gabès, cutting Tunis's connections with Marshal Rommel's base at Tripoli.

Admiral Darlan announced his assumption of full authority as Chief of State in French Africa, advised by an "Imperial Council" of five. Secretary Hull, informed of the move, like Gallio, "cared for none of these things," declaring that America was too busy defeating the Axis in North Africa to concern itself with French domestic affairs.

American representatives were in conference with Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, regarding plans for Allied use of the port of Dakar.

While no major contests were reported from the Pacific, American submarines continued their work of persistently wearing down the Japanese effort. Five Japanese ships were announced to have been torpedoed, including one destroyer, a 9,000-ton tanker, and an 8,000-ton, 6,300-ton and 2,000-ton freighter, respectively. Two other vessels were struck by torpedoes and may have been sunk.

In New Guinea, the Japanese repeated their attempts to connect with their defenders of the Buna base—this time trying to run four destroyers into the harbor. The vessels were immediately attacked by General MacArthur's bombers and were known to have been damaged, although whether they actually reached their goal was not stated.

U. S. Subs Score:

Five More Japanese Vessels Are Sunk

United States naval pressure on Japan's vital supply lines has squeezed tighter with at least five more Japanese ships sent to the bottom of the Pacific by American submarines.

Two additional enemy vessels were struck by torpedoes and one probably destroyed, the Navy announced Tuesday night, bringing the toll of American undersea craft to date to 98 Japanese ships sunk, 22 probably sunk, and 28 damaged.

The total, representing enemy vessels of all types, reached the new figure by the sinking of an enemy destroyer, a 9,000-ton tanker, and 3 cargo ships of 8,000, 6,300, and 2,000 tons. A 6,000-ton cargo ship was damaged and another of twice that displacement was believed sunk.

Stalingrad:

Russians Recapture Hill Overlooking City

Stalingrad's defenders, driving back the Nazis' weakening siege

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Mussolini: 'Nobody Understood Italy'; Fascists Seek to Restore Confidence

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini delivered his longest speech of the war today, in an effort to whip up fighting spirit among the Italian people, whom he advised to learn to hate and to cease spreading "silly stories and gossip."

His 31-minute address was shorn of his old-time bombast by the grim turn of the war for his Fascist regime, and in place of his usual lavish promises, he complained bitterly that "nobody ever really understood Italy" and that had it stayed out of the war both belligerents would have maltreated it.

In one breath Il Duce minimized the cry for peace in Italy; in another he sought to coax back the spirit of resistance by declaring that if the Italian nation gave up, it "would renounce forever its dream of being a great nation."

Reading extracts from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech warning that Italy would be placed under "prolonged, scientific, and shattering air attack," Mussolini said Mr. Churchill hoped to undermine the resistance of the Italian people. He declared, however, that the Italians "will not be inferior to the British and Russians."

Harking back to the ancient conquests of Rome, Il Duce asserted:

"If you strip an Englishman of his dinner jacket, you see the barbarian on whose neck Caesar set his foot thousands of years ago."

Mussolini said that 21 British generals had been captured and were interned in Sicily, and that other prisoners included 4,003 other officers and 69,167 men.

Italy Unequal to Task

Mussolini acknowledged that with a powerful British and United States force across the narrow mid-Mediterranean from Italy, his forces alone might not be equal to their tasks, but he promised that Germany would reinforce Italy with "powerful contributions."

He disclosed, however, that even in fixing the date of its entry into the war, Italy acted at Hitler's beck and call.

"Italy's entry into the war had been planned for June 5," Mussolini said, "but the German General Staff asked the Italian High Command, for reasons of a technical character, to postpone Italy's intervention until June 10."

Referring to stories that the people of Genoa greeted the King and Queen with cries of "Peace, Peace!" on their visit to the bombed city, Mussolini said "only one woman in Genoa cried 'Peace,' and she was one of the wealthy bourgeoise."

"No Sabotage"

He claimed there had not been a single case of sabotage nor instance of antiwar demonstrations in Italy.

"Political and territorial war objectives have lost in value," Il Duce declared. "Eternal values are at stake. It is a matter of to be or not to be. . . ."

He denied there had been any sabotage in Italy and praised the discipline of his countrymen.

"We must learn to hate because we cannot fight without hating," he declared, referring to the frequent reports that the Italians are not enthusiastic about the war.

"We must act with the utmost energy against those who would appease the spirit of the Italians.

"This war is not only necessary—it is a sacred cause. We are proud to participate in this battle of giants which will transform the world."

Il Duce warned that if the Axis lost, the peace would be 100 times worse than the Treaty of Versailles and the whole world would be "reduced to the status of India."

Noting that Mr. Churchill called him a hyena, Mussolini said he considered himself "a thousand times more a gentleman than Mr. Churchill, intoxicated with alcohol and tobacco."

"England's history of the last 300 years is one of a long list of acts worthy of hyenas," he added.

"Churchill says my empire is

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Mussolini Admits Heavy War Losses

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 2

Mussolini, in his speech today, announced that the war toll for Italy in the first 30 months of conflict amounted to 172 naval ships totaling 227,000 tons; Army, Navy, and Air Force casualties of 94,182 in fatalities alone, and 232,700 in prisoners with 37,000 missing.

He said that RAF bombings of Italy and naval bombardments of its coast had killed 1,876 and injured 3,332, and that in Genoa alone 203 houses had been destroyed and 6,121 damaged.

By Edgar P. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the shadow of military encirclement, heavy air assaults, and possible invasion falls over a demoralized Italy, the Fascist Party—under Gestapo supervision—is making frantic efforts to restore confidence by strengthening its hold upon the Italian people.

Only a few months ago, the German envoy in Rome, Hans Georg von Mackensen, reportedly informed Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, that Germany had no intentions of losing the war through the weakness of the Italian home front. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether, in view of Italy's present plight in the Mediterranean area, any measures will be more effective than those adopted in the past.

That recent events have struck a deadly blow at Italian morale is beyond doubt. Recent reports have indicated that a run by frightened depositors on the Italian banks has compelled the authorities to radiocast an urgent appeal calling on the population to refrain from withdrawing deposits. Italian Government bonds have declined about 30 per cent on the country's stock markets. Only a few days ago, the party leaders adopted new disciplinary measures during an emergency meeting held in the capital.

While Signor Mussolini's Popolo d'Italia is admonishing the Italian people to carry on, the latter are beginning to ask questions which the Fascist rulers are not eagor to answer.

It was highly significant when

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

President Sad About No News But Hints Some Is 'Cooking'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—President Roosevelt, despite all the pressures and cares of the war, continues to relish his bi-weekly press conferences with the Washington correspondents, particularly when he is not initiating any news. They are quite evidently a relaxation, not a strain, to the President.

Take Tuesday afternoon's conference, for example. Infrequently concerned with stimulating headlines these days, Mr. Roosevelt was content, if not plainly relieved, to assure the reporters that there was nothing to give out. He seemed to be as pleased about having nothing to offer as he used to be when in peacetime days he was springing a plan to revamp the Supreme Court or later unfolded his brave and bold conception of lend-lease aid to the democracies.

He began by announcing that Steve Early, his Press Secretary, had assured him there was nothing on the counter which would make a story. He apologized amiably by assuring the correspondents that there were a number of things cooking on the range, but that they weren't quite ready to serve—not just yet, but soon, and he hinted that the chef could be counted on to have a tasty news meal in the near future.

Ickes Not "On Fire"

Well, what about Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior? somebody wanted to know. Was his appointment to head the Labor Department and control manpower one of those items on the fire?

The President, surprising everybody, said it wasn't on the range. When, in astonishment, a reporter asked what he meant, the President said he meant just that.

Nobody was exactly persuaded that the reported reshuffle of the Cabinet was not in the making but it seemed obvious that Mr. Roosevelt either was changing his metaphor or changing his mind, probably the former in this instance. Certainly the President can't be held to a figure of speech. He probably was being evasive, which is his right—a right he has a fine capacity for exercising—for it developed later that he didn't want to answer the question as to whether he had even conferred with Mr. Ickes yesterday about the possible appointment. He said he had conferred with lots of people

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Social Worker Finds Wartime Prosperity a Cause of Family Separations

Massachusetts Conference Of Social Work in Session

Wartime prosperity rather than the financial lack of depression years is being found the cause of family separations in many cases today, according to Miss Marguerite Hunt, Caseworker Supervisor in the Family Service Society in Hartford, Conn.

Speaking this morning before members of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler, Miss Hunt said that "families who remained together through the depression years are now breaking up. Women who suffered severe deprivation through years when there seemed no alternative are finding a way of escape."

In these instances, money and a job have provided a chance to restore lost confidence and to find a way of life more satisfactory than that endured through past years, she explained.

This was one of the present-day community problems facing the social worker which was discussed today in numerous conference institutes held at the Statler and at the Young Women's Christian Association.

Old Problems

It was repeated again and again by those who spoke this morning that the problems with which they are faced in these times are not new problems at all, but old ones in new and different settings.

Miss Dorothy L. Baker, Executive Secretary of the Family Society of New Haven, speaking at the institute in "The Impact of War on Family Security," told of two services established there which have helped to meet the wartime problem of working mothers and proper care for their offspring.

These she named as the Family Consultation Service for Working Mothers of the Family Society, and the Scranton School project, the first one established in the country with the aid of funds provided under the Lanham Act.

This project, she said, provides day care for about 165 children, including hot lunches and before and after school attention.

Delinquency

Miss Pauline Hunnicutt, Caseworker of the Family Society of Bridgeport, spoke of the steps taken in her community to meet the strain on normal facilities caused by the influx of defense workers. The solution, she said, came from within the community itself and through the co-operation of the Parent Teachers Association, the State Department of Education and other agencies concerned with the situation.

Cheering news that juvenile delinquency in Boston is in the decrease rather than increase came from Mae T. Mooney, District Secretary of the Family Welfare of Boston. Although there are more cases of truancy, usually the forerunner of delinquency, she stated that Boston "has little cause for alarm" in present conditions.

She attributed this hopeful state of affairs to the fact that women have not been pressed into industry to any great degree as yet in Boston, and those who have gone to work are single—or married and without children.

Raymond F. Clapp, Associate Director of Social Protection, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Washington, informed the conference of the Government's activities in the direction of social protection. He said that "in co-operation with the Federal Government, over 300 communities have closed segregated red light districts."

Mr. Clapp stressed the importance of constructive attention to the problem of preventing delinquent women and girls from becoming a moral menace to the community. "Prevention and rehabilitation form a pivot around which the whole social protection program revolves," he stated.

A business meeting including reports and election of officers was held late this afternoon, with the evening session in the Georgian Room devoted to the "Social Problem on the Home Front," and "Mobilizing Civilian America to Win the War."

Malcolm S. Nichols, President of the Conference, presided at the evening meeting with Hugh R. Jackson, of the Office of Civilian Defense, as the principal speaker.

The conference will conclude tomorrow.

Saltonstall Reappoints Rogers to State M. D. C.

The name of William F. Rogers of Braintree was submitted to the Executive Council today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for reappointment as a member of the Metropolitan District Commission. The Governor also submitted the name of Francis M. McKeown of Springfield for reappointment to the Department of Public Utilities.

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BOSTON

Associated Press

New Walkout in Troubled Maine Shipyard

South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, source of more dispute than any other yard on the northern Atlantic coast, tied up by an unauthorised strike. The yard is building cargo ships for the United States Maritime Commission.

Old Decree Banned Club Fire Hazards

While Massachusetts State officials were busy investigating possible criminal aspects of the Cocoanut Grove fire, Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal, today disclosed that as early as March, 1942, regulations issued by his office instructed the heads of local fire departments to eliminate such fire hazards as existed in the Grove.

Here is a partial text of the regulations, dated March 11, 1942, and approved by John F. Stokes, Acting Commissioner of Public Safety, and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell:

"Regulations of the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of remedying any conditions found to exist in or about any building or other premises . . . in respect to figres, the prevention of fire, and fire hazards.

"In accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of Chapter 148 of the General Laws, the Department of Public Safety hereby prescribes the following regulations, and the head of the fire department shall make such orders or rules, not inconsistent therewith, for the purpose of remedying" such conditions.

"Section 1. Any building or other premises, which, due to its location, construction, character of occupancy, or the manner of conducting business therein, or thereupon, is such that it is considered necessary by the head of the fire department, shall be provided with portable fire extinguishers, buckets of water, or other portable fire extinguishing devices by the occupants thereof who shall maintain them in proper condition at all times so that they shall be available for immediate use. The head of the fire department shall prescribe the number and situation of such devices.

"Section 2. Any obstacle which may interfere with the means of access or exit, or with the operations of the fire department in case of fire, shall be removed from floors, halls, stairways, and fire escapes."

"Section 4. Chimney flues, smoke and vent pipes, and incinerators shall be cleaned . . .

"Section 5. Covered metal containers as receptacles shall be provided for waste paper, oily rags, and oily waste . . .

"Section 6. Self-cloing safety cans shall be used for the keeping of volatile inflammable liquids . . .

"Section 7. No empty packing boxes, cases, or barrels, in such quantity as to amount to a fire hazard shall be stored . . ."

"Section 10. Periodical fire drills shall be required for employees of hospitals, theaters, and other places of public amusement. . . . Such employees shall have proper assignments to cope with any emergency . . . in event of fire."

Section 12. No inflammable decorations shall be used in stores, halls, and places of public assembly, except to such an extent as may be especially permitted by the head of the fire department and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	321
1,500 gals	240¾
1,000 gals	160½
500 gals	80¼

Sale of Beer Banned for Mile Around South Portland Yard

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 2 (AP)—The sale of beer was banned for a mile around the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation yard today as management and union representatives gathered for a conference to settle a walkout that kept the plant idle through the night.

Police authorities said there had been no disturbance but that they had ordered the ban as a precaution against any developing.

The walkout centers about a dispute over re-classification of the workers under a pending new scale—the management contending there are four classifications and the union, two.

"I am ready to negotiate with them," Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Todd Shipyards Corporation personnel chief, in reference to American Federation of Labor leaders.

Union representatives termed the walkout as "unauthorized." A less extensive work stoppage took place early in October at the yard whose production record has been described by congressional investigation as the worst of any Liberty ship contractor.

General Manager Thatcher B. Pinkham said there was no dispute over a new wage scale, but that the management "disagreed firmly" with the union as to which workers should benefit. He said the company classified all employees as first, second or third class mechanics and helpers.

Edward Miller, President of the A. F. of L. Machinists' union contended that the War Labor Board order authorizing the new scale set up only two classifications—mechanics who would get $1.20 an hour and helpers, who would get 90 cents.

Mr. Miller added that it was "impossible for the union to hold the men in," and that they were "tired of being pushed around and want what's coming to them."

Supplementary List Is Issued Of Cocoanut Grove Fatalities

The following list includes the names of persons killed in the Cocoanut Grove fire which were not published in previous lists:

Albritton, John N. Ens. N. T. S. Harvard, 1504 South Hull St., Montgomery, Ala.
Bauer, Ethel Powell, 35 W. 64th Street, N. Y. C.
Bean, Mrs. Rose, 415 Somerville Avenue, Somerville.
Beckwith, Lloyd Elbert.
Burk, J. J. Yeoman, C. G.
Cameron, Edna, 17 Washington Street, Malden.
Chiampa, Benjamin L. (Lt.) U. S. A., 24 Belmont Street, Newton.
Chiampa, Eleanor, 24 Belmont Street, Newton.
Clift, William T. Coast Guard.
Cobb, Elisha W., 145 Langley Road, Newton Center.
Donovan, John A., 25 Chesborough Road, West Roxbury.
Donovan, Josephine, 25 Chesborough Road, West Roxbury.
Duggan, Mary Hildegard, Maypole Road, Quincy.
Estes, Olga Mario, 118 Chandler Street, Boston.
Foss, Robert Parker, U. S. N. R., Myrtle Street, Norfolk.
Freede, Robert, 82 Summer Street, Revere.
Ford, Julia, 52 Redlands Road, West Roxbury.
Gerson, Oscar, 29 Gardner Street, Chelsea.
Goldenberg, Harold M., Corp., 50 Columbia Road, Dorchester.
Griffin, John W., 37 Gulliver Street, Milton.
Gross, P. J., 1 Addington Road, Brookline.
Hawkins, Harry, 150 West Canton Street, Boston.
Healey, Mrs. Eva, St. Luke's Road, Allston.
Heath, Henry Gordon, Ensign.
Ireland, Charles Byron, Lieut. U. S. N. R., 2919 Faiway Drive, Birmingham, Ala.
Johnson, Howard, 52 Vernon Street, Somerville.
Johnson, Mary, 26 Rollins Road, Worcester.
Kaufman, William R., Marine Corps.
Lawer, Donald W., no address.
Marchi, Paul, 125 Webster Street, Arlington.
Meyer, Anna L., 7 Plant Court, Jamaica Plain
Mickalonis, Paul, 1217 North Shore Road, Revere
Moosa, Lucy, 12 Prentice St., Worcester
Morris, Miss Louise, 51 Jackson Street, Cambridge
Murphy, John, 234 Union Avenue, Framingham
McCullough, Adelaide, Saugus, Mass.
McMullen, Harry O., U. S. N., 724 Jefferson Street, Gary, Ind.
Nyland, Madeline (Mrs. Henry J.), Peterboro, N. H.
O'Neil, Kathleen, 87 Mason Terrace, Brookline
Pierce, Katherine L. (Mrs.), 107 Ocean Street, Dorchester
Powell, Josephine, (Mrs.) 40 Washington Elms, Cambridge.
Proziuso, Vincent H., 289 Lowell Street.
Ramsey, Josephine, Walpole, N. H.
Ramsey, William T., Walpole, N. H.
Rogers, Muriel Gertrude, 574 Huntington Ave., Boston.
Sapher, Caroline, 187 Melrose St., Auburndale.
Simpson, Kenneth H. David, Lieut. U. S. N. R., 936 17th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Snively, Gwendolyn, 17 Lincoln St., Charlestown.
Swett, Katharine, 50 Salem St., Malden.
Tranfalia, Joseph, 184 Washington St., Dorchester.
Viator, Stanley M., S 1/c, 7 Maple St., Gloucester.
Weisman, Meyer, 154 Poplar St., Chelsea.
Welch, Helen, 72 Buckingham St., Cambridge.
Wood, Katherine, 5 Everett Ave., Winchester.

Snow Flurries, Cold Predicted

Considerable damage is reported to have resulted from last night's high wind and rain throughout the New England states. Storm warnings are up along the entire New England coast, and the wind, which diminished this morning, was again blowing in 40-mile-an-hour gusts at noontime.

The Weather Bureau warns of snow flurries and much colder temperatures tonight in Boston. Precipitation during the storm was reported to have been 1.77 inches up to 11 o'clock this morning in the City. Wind velocity reached a maximum of 40 miles an hour during the night.

The warm weather—58 degrees at 7:30 a. m.—is not a record. On Dec. 2, 1932, the temperature reached 65 degrees; the coldest recorded temperature for this date was 4 degrees in 1876. Indications point to a sharp drop tonight, and the official thermometer began to slide downward about 8 a. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | **COLDER** | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent snow squalls becoming much colder this afternoon and tonight.

All New England States: Snow falls. Continued strong winds. Much colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed; 25 to 35 miles per hour winds this afternoon diminishing tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:12 p. m., height 9.8 feet. Thursday, 7:42 a. m., height 9.9 feet. [illegible]

Advisory Board Urged for Banking In Massachusetts

For the first time in 10 years, the Massachusetts Legislature has been asked to establish a State advisory banking board.

A recommendation for legislation, setting up a banking board similar to that which New York State has had for the past 10 years, was filed at the State House today by Joseph E. Perry, State Commissioner of Banks. The Board would consist of seven members, including the Commissioner, who would be the only paid member.

Other members would be men prominent in the financial world whose duty would be to advise the State Banking Department on matters similar to those now considered by the New York Advisory Board.

The New York Board advises on rates of interest in banks, withdrawals in emergencies, examination standards, and will pursue research studies in banking as related to the postwar period.

Only 16 bills were filed by the Bank Commissioner for consideration by the incoming Legislature in keeping with the gubernatorial request that recommendations be confined only to business of urgent necessity and to matters essential to the war effort.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "American Furniture" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open to the public without charge at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4
Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Inspector Says Some Grove Exits Right

Testifying that the number of exits in the Cocoanut Grove's new addition were "satisfactory" to the Boston building department, Theodore Eldracher, inspector whose district included the scene of the fire, said today that the "room had a main exit out to Broadway and two exits" leading out of the addition into the main part of the club.

Today's investigation proceedings on the Cocoanut Grove fire were held before Fire Commissioner Arthur Reilly, aided by Fire Chief Samuel Pope.

A veteran of 25 years in the building department, Mr. Eldracher said he had never inspected the premises before September when certain alterations were begun. Since then, he related, he had visited the premises twice a week.

"We are required," he continued, "to inspect premises only after permits have been issued. The alterations were in the lounge addition facing Broadway, so I was never called upon to inspect anything in the rest of the club, such as the main dining room."

The connecting door was to have been a fire door, the inspector said, but was not completed at the time of his last inspection last week. A fire door, he explained, "is metal covered with chain weights suspended by links that is supposed to melt easily in a fire and drop easily and close the door" to help isolate a fire.

The door was not metal covered when he saw it last, he said. He didn't "know whether any other building inspector had inspected the building," during the time he has been in the district, which has been his since last February.

Normally inspectors visit only while alterations are under way, he emphasized.

"Our job is to check plans, not specifications," he said, in describing wood panelling which otherwise might be regarded as hazardous. The wall covering, he thought, was cotton although he "couldn't say for sure."

A waiter, Morrill Guerin, of Brookline, who had worked there two weeks testified that there had been no fire drill for the help during his employment.

Other Cities Act

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—Buffalo night clubs must remove all bunting and inflammable decorations by order of Mayor Joseph J. Kelly, who also directed that areaways at places of public assembly be cleared of obstructions.

The order was issued yesterday in the wake of the distastrous Boston night club fire and after a conference with safety officials.

"I want to assure the people of this city that every precaution is being taken so that a situation similar to that which existed in Boston does not exist in this city," the Mayor declared.

In Albany, Fire Chief Michael J. Fleming ordered a check of all places of public entertainment or large assemblage using fiber and imitation decorations. Firemen may order their removal, although there is no city ordinance forbidding their use.

An investigation conducted in Syracuse as the result of the Boston fire brought an order closing a dancing room of one club; another club was given 48 hours to install a light over an exit door and exits in two clubs were found padlocked.

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Fire Experts to Investigate The Cocoanut Grove Disaster

Continued from Page 1

said. A total of 174 other persons are on the injured list.

Meanwhile testimony before the currently four-day-old inquiry being conducted by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly included numerous charges that the Cocoanut Grove was "overcrowded" last Saturday night, Nov. 28, when the blaze broke out.

No Fire Drill

Employees said no fire drill had been held for several months; that keys to two locked doors issuing onto Shawmut Street were not readily available to them; and that at least two minor boys, one 15 years old, were employed.

One witness, who said he had worked at the Grove seven years, testified he never saw the decorations given flame proofing, nor did he ever see any evidence that this precaution had been taken.

Police Capt. Joseph A. Buccigross (Station 4) said he made a visit to the Grove premises Saturday night while on a "tour of inspection," and had been seated at a table near the cocktail lounge bar talking with Acting Manager James Welansky when the fire broke out.

Investigation by a newly-formed "board of inquiry" under direction of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and District Attorney William J. Foley continued parallel to the Fire Commissioner's investigation, after starting late yesterday.

Will be Secret

The investigation will be secret "in view of the fact that criminal prosecutions may result," Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle declared.

Possibility that six or more persons will be indicted on charges ranging upward to manslaughter emerged from this State inquiry. Its conclusions will be presented to the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

Representatives of the American Guild of Variety Actors and of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, labor unions, protested the banning of entertainment in Boston night clubs on the ground that it would put about 500 to 600 persons out of work.

Paul Mullins, manager of the Village Barn, one of the two clubs termed a "fire hazard," protested that his establishment had been inspected by members of the Fire Prevention Bureau and that he had "spent money" to make his place safe.

The second of the two establishments singled out by the Bureau as hazardous was the "43 Club."

Safety First

Suspensions of all 51 club licenses will be lifted, the Licensing Board declared, as soon as the Building Department and the Fire Department certify that safety regulations have been satisfactorily complied with.

Among the well-known spots which were dark last night were the Mayfair, the Latin Quarter, the Hi-Hat, the Silver Dollar, Ort's Grille, the Lighthouse, the Tic-Toc, O Sole Mio and the Hofbrau.

The police, acting on directions from the License Commission, entered the places during the dinner hour last night. They permitted the patrons to finish their dinners, then ushered them out, and padlocked the doors in some instances.

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall was urged to appoint a committee of three men "of a caliber similar to the Baruch Rubber Committee" to study the question of public safety in all types of buildings in the State.

Proposal Made

The proposal was made at a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture and the Massachusetts Association of Architects.

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said his organization was working to see that legislation "gives the public the protection it has a right to expect."

"Aside from questions of exits, construction, safety devices, and similar factors," Mr. Nichols said, "there well may be other matters requiring attention.

"The scores of parked cars in the neighborhood of the fire are said to have contributed to the disaster by delaying the rescuers and the ambulances, if not the actual fighting of the fire. Perhaps the problem of night parking, therefore, should be re-studied.

"The Chamber urges that there be no unreasonable or unnecessary delay in taking steps which will clarify existing regulations and fix responsibility for their enforcement."

Joseph Lee, former School Committeeman, asked the Boston Finance Commission to investigate the expenditure of money by city officials on enforcement of building and fire laws. He suggested the Commission inquire as to whether proper enforcement "is being interfered with by influence higher up."

Clement A. Norton, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, said he was interested in the subject of employment of school boys at Cocoanut Grove.

Stanley Tomaszewski, 16, Joseph Tranfaglia Jr., also 16, and Anthony P. Marra, who testified he is 15, were among those hired, according to witnesses, at Commissioner Reilly's hearings.

John J. Kearney of Boston, Executive Secretary of the Bartenders and Waiters' Union, declared in testimony that members of the union said incidents of unscrewing of light bulbs in dimmed places such as Melody Lounge were frequent.

"I believe the sailor who turned out the light can be equally responsible for the disaster as the barboy who put it back," Mr. Kearney said.

Stanley Tomaszewski, the barboy, had previously testified the culprit was a soldier.

Action of Flames

Witnesses repeatedly testified to the strange action of the flames, which they said burst through the air like a "ball of fire" and progressed with amazing rapidity from the Melody Lounge staircase, through the lobby and the main dining hall, toward Broadway Street.

Commissioner Reilly frequently asked questions about the color of the flames, the color and character of the smoke, and the spread of the fire. Several witnesses declared the smoke had a strange odor, but most agreed the flames were of an ordinary yellow color.

Jacob Goldfein of Roxbury, wine steward, said some of the wall portions in Melody Lounge, where the fire started, were of a material "like straw."

Samuel J. Myers of Mattapan, an independent taxi driver stationed opposite the Broadway Street entrance to the Grove, said he was interested in electrical wiring and hence asked electricians working on the new cocktail lounge questions about their work.

He declared they told him they did not use piping for the wires, but merely "BX," a more pliable and less substantial substance.

"We are covered by the law," he quoted them as saying.

He added he was puzzled by the fact that they invariably worked only between the hours of 7 and 9 at night.

The new lounge had been built and furnished approximately 10 days before the fire. The blaze broke out in another section of the building.

No Revolving Doors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2—Three downtown dine and dance establishments in the City were ordered last night by the Bureau of Police and Fire to remove their revolving doors immediately.

The order was one of a number of edicts and proposals made throughout the State as a result of inspections by police, fire, and building departments, and was prompted by the disastrous Cocoanut Grove fire in Boston Saturday night.

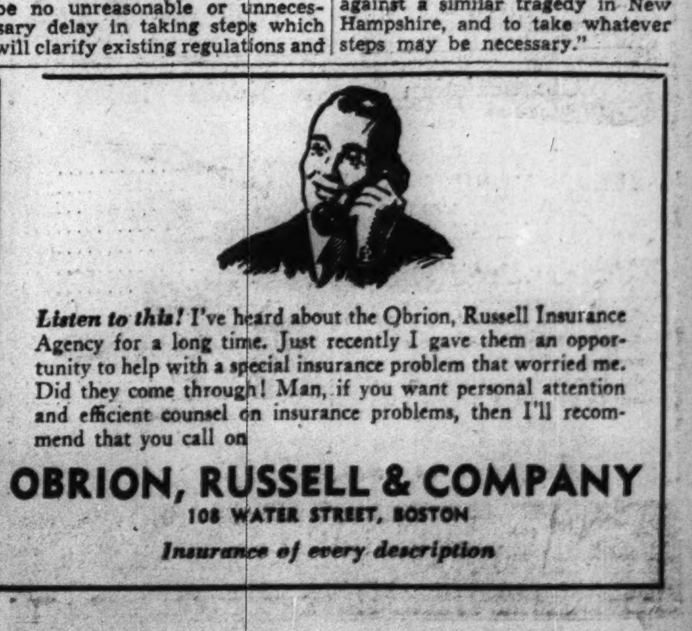
The Bureau also ordered that no liquor should be sold in any rooms below street level. Both edicts, according to Mayor Dennis J. Roberts, were issued by the Bureau under its authority as a licensing and regulating body.

Many club owners stripped their establishments of artificial palm trees and other decorations yesterday, after tests by Fire Chief Thomas H. Cotter had shown these to be highly inflammable. Owners of several other places were preparing to cut new doorways and other exits, to straighten out confusing corridors, and to install exit lights.

Gov. Blood Would Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2—Commenting on the Cocoanut Grove fire tragedy in Boston, Gov. Robert O. Blood said that "while the facts of the fire and panic are vivid with us . . . it should be a good time to appraise our own precautions against a similar tragedy in New Hampshire, and to take whatever steps may be necessary."



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U. S. to Use North Africa To Test Postwar Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — The American Government is acting immediately to work out in North Africa the whole pattern of postwar reconstruction.

A technical mission is being sent to the French colonies to begin work immediately. It will include representatives of the Board of Economic Warfare, Department of Agriculture, Lend-Lease Administration and State Department.

It will undertake what in effect will be a laboratory experiment in the relief and rehabilitation of reoccupied areas and designed to be applied later to the now overrun countries of Europe.

While the initiative rests largely with the United States, it is basically an allied project and as it develops will include collaboration from various units of the United Nations.

In conjunction with this economic mission, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, newly appointed head of the American Foreign Relief Organization, will begin his work in the same area.

Lehman to Spend Millions

It is estimated that from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 will be spent initially under Mr. Lehman's direction in supplying food, clothing and other necessities to the civilian population of the lands now occupied by Allied' troops under Lieut. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

The technical mission will be more concerned with reconstruction than direct relief. It will help in the development of North African industry and agriculture.

This will be one of the few times in history in which even a temporary conqueror has brought relief instead of repression.

But the object is not humanitarian alone. The United States is desirous of allying the whole North African peoples actively on the side of the Allies and they also need to utilize the fullest possible industrial, mineral and agricultural resources of the territory in the interests of winning the war.

The answer of the Administration to those who criticize this undertaking as extending the New Deal to Africa is that only a very small part of the work will be social and that its principal purpose is to achieve economic readjustments made necessary by the American occupation.

Steps Already Taken

Preliminary steps have already been taken in the organization of the various agencies which will take part in the development and adjustment of the occupied territories, including the transfer of Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby to the State Department as head of the new Office of Foreign Territories and Reoccupied Areas. Mr. Appleby also retains his title as Undersecretary of Agriculture.

The primary effort of the mission will be to enable areas to operate economically. Such problems as this are presented: Assets of the banks of North Africa are in France and the liabilities are in North Africa; the arrival of American troops raises problems of the supply of food and other materials; North Africa is a surplus producer of phosphate which used to go to Germany; Germany won't any longer get her supplies of iron ore, but they are available to the United States and Great Britain; supplies of coal are cut off, and one of the first tasks will be to provision the utilities with coal.

It is noteworthy that the United States is acting immediately without waiting for a further military consolidation, for it will be necessary for American economic missions to gain experience against the day when larger problems will be presented in Europe. Economic groups will follow the troops, and North Africa will be the laboratory to train men who will be able to deal immediately with economic problems so that tranquility may be restored at the earliest possible moment.

Santa Claus Wages Put Up to Board

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Even Santa Claus may be hit by the salary stabilization order. The National Retail Dry Goods Association reported that a member had asked if it was all right to raise by $5 a week the wages of its Santa this year.

The organization referred the matter to the War Labor Board, saying, "This is a question which involves many jobs in retail stores which are unique in that the incumbent is employed only once a year or that only one person is employed in a certain capacity."

"Perhaps," the Association added, "the officials of the Board no longer believe in Santa Claus."

Spare Tire Due for Trailers Used Solely in Farm Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said yesterday that the Office of Price Administration was planning to amend its rules so that farmers using trailers may keep spare tires for those vehicles.

Senator Wheeler received a letter from Administrator Leon Henderson saying that the OPA had an amendment in process of adoption that would permit local rationing boards to allow farmers to retain one spare tire for a trailer used exclusively for farm work.

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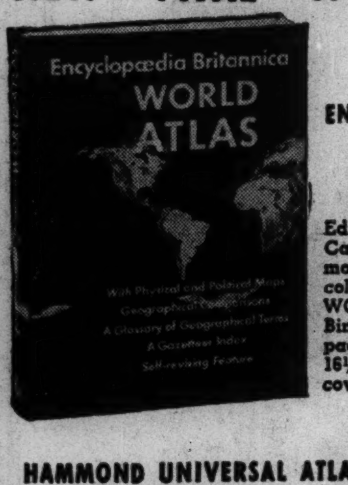

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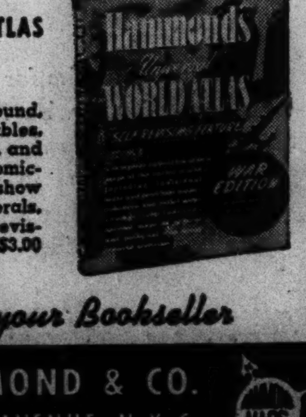

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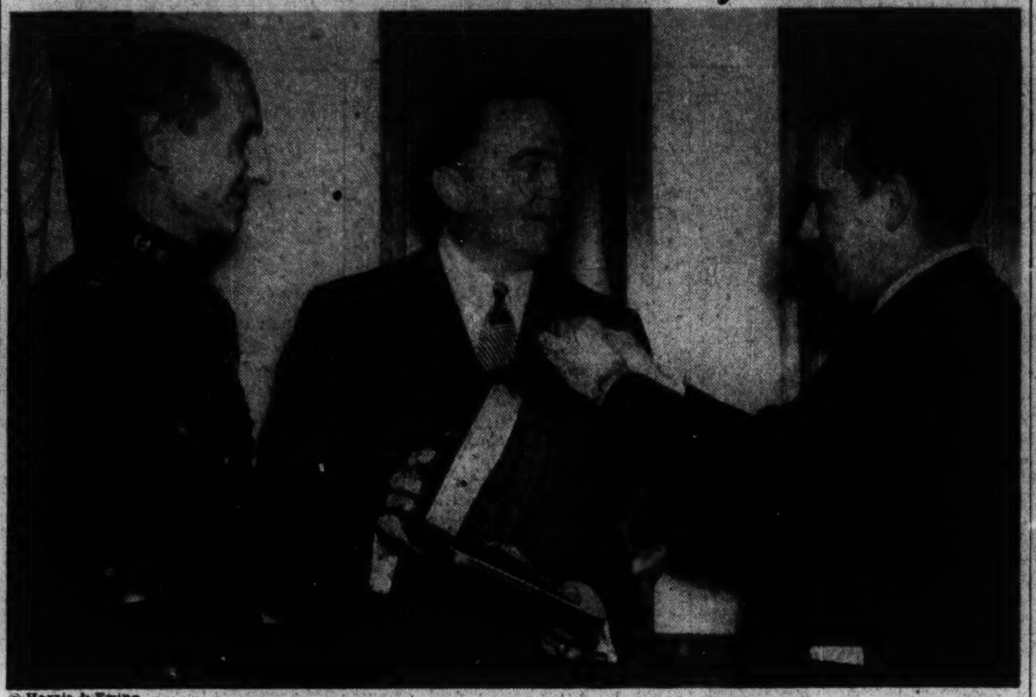

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Order of Police Merit Given to J. Edgar Hoover

The highest law enforcement honor that can be bestowed by the Government of Cuba was recently conferred on J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, when he received from Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, the "Order of Police Merit, with Distinctive White of the First Class." The President of Cuba, Major General Batista, ordered the medal for Mr. Hoover for the valuable services he extended to the National Cuban police. Left to right: Capt. Oscar Gutierrez of the Cuban National Police; Mr. Hoover, and Ambassador Concheso.

Knox Declares War Best U. S. Ever Ran

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—In view of the enormity of the task and its complexities, this has been to date America's best-run war, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared in an address before the opening session of the three-day War Congress of American Industry, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

"There have been many mistakes," he admitted. "There has been timidity, hesitancy, inefficiency, confusion, waste, and all the other things the critics say, but, contrasted to what's been accomplished, I marvel there have not been more.

"We have converted the greatest peaceful industrial plan into the greatest arsenal of all time.

"We have maintained our freedoms and our solvency at home.

"We have an army in the South Pacific, an army in Britain, and an army in Africa, and we equipped them.

"We have a navy on all the seas and it has no apologies for its performance to date.

"We have mounted offensives in two hemispheres."

Navy Larger Than Ever

Secretary Knox told the manufacturers that the naval ship production program presented an encouraging picture and declared that the United States has a larger and more powerful navy measured in tonnage, air power or anything else than the day before Pearl Harbor. He disclosed, however, that the shipbuilding program was short on some urgently needed types, particularly escort vessels at a time when the armed forces faced a tough period in the Atlantic.

"We have made a good start in North Africa," he said. "We may have to pay a price for it and we would do well to prepare ourselves for losses at sea from submarine attacks in the next four or five months."

While the Army and Navy has lost approximately 50,000 men killed and missing in all operations, since Dec. 7, 1941, Secretary Knox said the Navy estimated Japanese losses in all theaters at roughly 250,000 men, including 37,000 Japanese Navy casualties. This latter figure is approximately 10 per cent of the estimated Japanese naval personnel, while United States naval losses have been about 1 per cent of our personnel strength, he revealed.

"Estimates of our comparative loss and damage of ships and planes is, we believe, equally encouraging," he added.

Sees Profit in Criticisms

Secretary Knox declared that the nation could well profit from the "violent convulsions of feeling," through which it passed during the first year of war, adding that "perhaps more self-control and discipline will follow recognition of the very simple proposition that unless one knows all the facts, his opinion is not worth very much." He predicted that in the coming year the American people would "live and work much closer to the war effort."

"Everywhere Hitler has sown the seeds of hate; everywhere he will reap the whirlwind," Secretary Knox continued. "But brighter skies are only an augury of victory. We are embarked on a long and hazardous journey, our part of the journey has just begun. The going will be rough, cruel and costly. There are calm and steady hands on the wheel. You who have answered our every demand so well will have to answer many more with the same patient understanding, the same sober conviction that our prize knows no price.

"I hope we may say when the day of victory comes, as come it will, that we have kept the faith. What is our faith? The faith for which we fight is a faith in the institutions of democracy; in the right of a man to be ruled only by those he helps to choose himself. The faith in the doctrine that all men are created equal in the sight of God. A faith in the principle of equal opportunity."

More than 3,000 leading industrialists will attend the various sessions of the War Congress which has been convened to discuss the ways and means to increase war production and to keep America strong in war power, manpower and peace-power.

Maas Watches His Step

Among other speakers at today's sessions of the War Congress were Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota; William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Ferdinand Eberstadt, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board; J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company; Ernest E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway System; Eugene E. Wilson, President of United Aircraft Corporation, and Hiland G. Batcheller, Chief of the Iron and Steel Branch of the War Production Board.

While Mr. Maas did not repeat his recent and much controverted declaration that the United States was losing the war in the Pacific, he saw Japan as "vulnerable now," whereas he held, she will not be in six to 12 months when she has had time to organize the "Empire" she has won.

He, therefore, appealed for an all-out effort to defeat Japan now. He dedicated much of his address to a plea that the United Nations must formulate their war aims now and announce them to the world "in such a clear and unmistakable manner that they will be fully understood and believed by everyone."

Must Win Trust of All

"The peasants in the Balkans, the down-trodden French, the enslaved Norwegians, the black natives of the South Seas and Africa, the struggling masses in China and India must all know what we offer them through a United Nations' victory, and they must be so convinced of our sincerity that they will trust and believe in our promises," he declared.

"The time to determine and formulate our purposes and our plan for the postwar world is now, when each is dependent upon the other and is, therefore, by circumstances compelled to compromise local ambitions for a common agreement. After the victory will be too late.

"Then national prides and domestic political pressure would bring about another conference, which, regardless of the high purposes for which called, would degenerate into a bickering and jockeying for sectional and national advantage at the expense of the great common advantage. The strong would dominate and take, and the weaker would return home in bitterness and resentment. The foundation would again be laid for another and yet greater world revolution."

Mr. Witherow expounded an industrial viewpoint of postwar reconstruction and declared that business men through their "internationalism" had earned a place at the peace table this time.

Must Reestablish Allies

"Our allies—and possibly our present enemies—in war-shaken foreign lands, must be financed back to a basis of productivity," he declared. "If private capital is permitted to do the job, it can be done to the benefit of our foreign friends and with a margin of profit to our own citizens that will help bring world wide prosperity . . . .

"If government undertakes a share-the-wealth plan on an international scale, it may benefit those in foreign lands, but only by the impoverishment of the American people. For Government has no source of capital except by taxing the income of its citizens. The American people will shoulder crushing tax burdens cheerfully during war, but I question whether they will encourage their Government to raise the tax burden even higher when peace comes. Instead, we will have an insistent demand for governmental economy."

Mr. Witherow said that industry's "miracle of production" in the past year was the accomplishment of hard headed executives, willing hands of men workers, "and our new and efficient allies of the production line—the women."

The Congress will hear Herbert Hoover, formerly President of the United States, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, tomorrow. On Friday Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder will be the chief speakers.

Wage-Hour Law Threat Said to Imperil Farms

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—John Brandt, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, declared today that the shortage of manpower for the nation's farms would put farmers under provisions of Wage and Hour Laws and "might well" bring a decrease in agriculture production.

Asserting that "it is going to take more manpower than is available from the families that remain at home to produce the needs of this nation and our allies," Mr. Brandt said:

"Let's be forewarned that the drafting of manpower to be sent wherever needed will bring to the farmers' door the provisions of the Wagner Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The drafting of manpower not only will regulate farmers' hours and wages, he said, but will "saddle agriculture with the influences and controls that are now hindering all-out production in industry and defense plants. Instead of increasing farm production, it might well decrease it."

The Federation President's remarks were contained in an address prepared for delivery to the group's twenty-sixth annual meeting attended by representatives of the Co-operative Dairy Industry from 41 States.

Must Maintain Balance

Discussing manpower, Mr. Brandt asserted that "in our planning we must decide the size of our army, our defense operations, and food production so that the three will be in balance.

"It is simple folly that can only result in disaster if we increase our army and our defense factories beyond our ability to produce the food that will supply the energy generated by this manpower."

He declared that the use of subsidies "to correct the disparity and inequality that exists for agriculture" would result in eventual collapse.

"A proper analysis of subsidies as they apply to agriculture proves that they are neither subsidies to agriculture nor a preventative of inflation and not enough on the question of unlimited and all-out production. Price ceilings and subsidies as a means of thwarting inflation or increasing production will end in disappointment.

Charges Farmer Bears Brunt

"Records will prove that the imposition of ceiling controls, intended to stop inflation, have fallen first and almost completely upon the shoulders of agriculture with the disastrous result of turning a threatened scarcity into a famine accompanied by uncontrolled inflation.

"I think we are extremely egotistical as a nation and woefully lacking in judgment and appreciation of the problems of the people of the world, when we convey the idea that we can not only feed and supply our own nation and, at the same time, finance and feed all the rest of the world."

The possibility of a food shortage has caused public sentiment to shift in favor of the farmer and his problems, Mr. Brandt said.

"Now that rationing is closing in upon us," he continued, "the people are realizing that the philosophy of plenty, even though it create a temporary surplus, is better than too little and too late. It is sounder than planning based on temporary expediency that views surplus as a national calamity."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

British Woman Visitor Sees Bonds With U. S. Strengthening

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Kathleen Courtney's one earnest desire while she is in this country is to increase friendship and understanding between Britain and the United States. "For our continued co-operation and mutual understanding after the war is absolutely essential," she said in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "Yet it seems so easy for little misunderstandings to creep in."

Miss Courtney, who arrived in this country on Oct. 30 after a three weeks' voyage, believes that many of the things said about England over here are the result of subtle Nazi propaganda.

"There is a great deal in common between our two peoples," she said, and she is sure that if more of our ordinary, working citizens could meet each other, such propaganda would find less ready acceptance. She personally welcomes the gifts of clothes and food and toys sent to Britain by the people of the United States as a kind of meeting between the ordinary citizens of the two countries. The little toys and hankies and notes tucked into pockets, for instance, are like messages from individuals in this country to individuals in her country. Those simple expressions of individual interest go to the hearts of the British people, according to Miss Courtney, and are building a bond of friendship that will be of incalculable value in the future.

Imperialism

One of the main misunderstandings she has found prevalent in this country regards "British imperialism." Especially in relation to the Indian situation. "I think this arises," she said, "through failure of the average person to realize that India is really a great sub-continent with more races and languages than there are in all of Europe. The tendency is to think of India as a unity, and that all Britain has to do is make a gesture of withdrawal, when actually it is confronted with a highly complicated problem."

Miss Courtney was invited to come to this country by the National Council of Women and other women's organizations. The British Ministry of Information made it possible for her to make the trip, and the British Information Service in New York is arranging her program of speaking engagements.

Like so many other leading women of today, Kathleen Courtney came into public life in connection with the suffrage movement. As a young student fresh from Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, she threw herself into that work, and soon became a figure of national importance in the movement. She still retains her interest in all that relates to the citizenship of women and their position in social and political life.

During the last war she carried on relief work among the Serbian refugees, and when the war was over went to Vienna to work with the Friends' Relief Mission there. She has traveled much in the Balkans and Poland, as well as in this country. She was Honorary Secretary of the British Women's Peace Crusade.

She spoke in Boston yesterday at the monthly "Dutch Treat" luncheon of the British War Relief Society held in the Hotel Statler ballroom. Her message to them was one of deep thanks from the people of Britain, and she took time at this season to picture particularly the joy which the toys that the organization has sent will bring to British children on Christmas morning. Practically no toys are manufactured in Britain today as they are not considered essentials.

Miss Courtney attributed directly to the flow of gifts from relief groups the tremendous interest in America which has led to the inauguration in British schools and colleges of courses in American history. Thousands, she brought out, who were almost entirely ignorant about America have been aroused to demand knowledge because of clothes or food or other gifts they have received from the United States.

As one who has been working closely with various women's groups as well as with the League of Nations Union ever since the war began, the speaker stressed the fact that England has changed a great deal in the course of the last three years.

Change Wrought

"No one goes through 90 nights of bombing and all the other experiences we have had over there without being considerably changed," she declared. "A new sense of values governs us today. We have ceased to think so much about material possessions and more about the value of human life. And that is where your gifts come in," she added. "They are sent not to increase anyone's possession of 'things' but to make living more possible."

She spoke of the great equalization that is going on not only in regard to incomes, but in regard to clothes, food, and housing. Between rationing and taxation, plus the labor draft, a social change is taking place such as could be accomplished only by a social revolution in many countries, she feels.

Miss Courtney gave a vivid description of the exceedingly difficult life of the British housewife, who is forever confronted with a lack of some necessary ingredients for almost any dish she thinks of having for the next meal. And she paid tribute to all the men, women, and children who, by digging in their own gardens before or after long days filled with other work, have helped Britain produce 60 per cent of its food requirements this year, as compared with 40 per cent before.

"But with all these urgent tasks," she concluded, "we do have time to think of the future. We look to it as a time when the United Nations are going to remain united and when they are going to build up a very much better world than what we have seen in the past."

Valentine Williams, mystery author and war correspondent for the London Daily Mail in the last war, who also spoke at the luncheon, described some of the scenes he witnessed during the London blitz, especially the havoc wrought in Jermyn Street on one of the worst nights. He retiterated Miss Courtney's heartfelt thank you for all that the British War Relief Society in this country has done.

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By a Staff Photographer

Celebrate College Play Opening

Robert G. Neiley, left, as President of the Harvard Dramatic Club, and Mis Betsey Norton, right, as President of the Radcliffe Idler Club, acted as host and hostess yesterday at the tea given at Lowell House in celebration of tonight's opening of the two clubs' joint production of "Mashenka" by Afinogenov. Miss Anne Putnam, center, plays the title role, which is that of a Russian girl. Tonight's performance is the American première of the play. The list of sponsors is headed by Madame Litvinov, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Max Reinhardt, noted producer and director.

Hannah Winthrop DAR Plans

The Hannah Winthrop Chapter of the D. A. R. will be entertained at its meeting next Wednesday afternoon at the Commander Hotel in Cambridge, by Mrs. Crawford H. Hollidge, dramatic coach and actress, who will present an interpretation of "The White Cliffs of Dover" by Alice Duer Miller. An arrangement of familiar airs, providing a musical setting for the program, will be played by Mrs. Russell H. Woodworth.

Miss Mildred B. Litchfield is Regent of the Chapter and Mrs. Frank W. Bean, Chairman of the Junior Group.

Miss Achsa Ransier, Headworker at the Margaret Fuller House in Cambridge, will be present to tell something of the family which the chapter members are sponsoring for Christmas. Gifts of food, clothing or money for the family will be brought to the meeting.

Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, Mrs. Henry J. Winslow and Mrs. Alice E. Smith will be hostesses for the tea following the program.

Brighthelmstone Club to Discuss Wartime Activity

Wartime activities of the members of the Brighthelmstone Club will be described at the meeting of the club, to be held at the clubhouse Monday afternoon, December 7, at 2 o'clock. The program guest for the session will be Mrs. Helen Merrill Nevins, who will discuss current literature.

Dessert will be served at 1:15 under the direction of Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, Hospitality Chairman. Mrs. John Carr and Mrs. William F. Dwyer will alternate at the table with Mrs. George S. Carr and Mrs. G. F. Crosman. The hostesses will be Miss M. Catherine Cushing, Mrs. Walter H. Crosby, Mrs. John Danskin, Mrs. Edward H. Davol, Mrs. Ralph Dunn and Mrs. Fred B. Early.

Hereafter the Red Cross will hold its meeting at the Brighthelmstone clubhouse on Wednesdays from 10:30 to 4 p. m. The change is made necessary, it has been announced, because supplies from the Red Cross headquarters are delivered by the motor corps on Wednesdays in the Allston District.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Dyana Gale Sings.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Ray Tucker, news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"They's the Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Theater of the Air," starring Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl and Morton Gould's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—"Treasury Star Parade."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

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Irving Berlin 'Music Salute' On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Great Moments in Music" offers a musical salute to Irving Berlin, with Jean Tennyson, soprano, singing "Russian Lullaby" and "All Alone." Jan Peerce, tenor, sings "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody," and "What'll I Do." Miss Tennyson and Mr. Peerce sing the duet "Blue Skies." Robert Weede, baritone, sings "Remember" and "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning," the latter with the chorus. George Sebastian opens the program with orchestra and chorus in "Say It With Music," closing with "God Bless America," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

The New England Conservatory of Music honors Harry James and his band with a scroll, to be presented by Ruby Newman, supervisor of the Conservatory's School of Popular Music, for "encouraging the study of popular music," CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

The Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Privy Counselor of the British Empire, will address The Pilgrims of the United States at their annual dinner, from New York, CBS, 10:30 p. m., WEEI, by recording, 11:20 p. m.

Thursday

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, speaks from the National Association of Manufacturers War Congress on "Mobilizing Manpower," MBS-WNAC, 10:30 a. m.

The Harvard Debating Council presents Harvard vs St. John's University in a debate on the subject, "Resolved, that compulsory military training be given all men reaching 18 after the duration of the present conflict." WNAC and Yankee Network, 3:15 p. m.

Lobster Season Opens

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 2 (AP)—The lobster fishing season opened along Nova Scotia's south shore yesterday and will last until May 31. Fishermen, however, were not optimistic regarding the catch as it will have to be marketed locally, all foreign markets having been closed.

New Hampshire OPA Eases Travel for Ration Coupons

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2—There is much objection in New Hampshire over the need for residents of many communities to travel some distance to visit ration boards in order to transact Office of Price Administration business. In many cases ration boards in New Hampshire serve a considerable area. In some cases it is reported to be as much as 20 miles to the ration board serving a community. The storm of protest has been increasing in temper and the first indication that it is being sensed by rationing officials came when the Derry Ration Board announced that it would give in to the residents of one of its communities by distributing fuel oil ration coupons in that community rather than require the residents of that town to visit Derry. Residents of the communities not served at home by a ration board maintain that this is defeating the conserving motives of rationing. During the distribution of fuel oil coupons last week-end, several thousand residents of communities five to seven miles from that city were required to journey to Manchester to obtain their coupons. As public carriers are unavailable for many of these persons, they were obliged to use tires, gasoline and their automobiles. As travel is further curbed it is expected that provisions will be made to handle ration matters in a larger number of communities.

Child-Care Programs

A committee on community services for children and youth, to help the State and local communities meet the rapidly growing child problem precipitated by working mothers, has been named by Gov. Robert O. Blood. While Laconia and the Portsmouth area are now feeling this problem acutely, it was decided that action should be taken prior to the expected expansion of the working-mother movement. The new committee will serve as a clearing house for information on child care programs, it will assist local defense councils in mobilizing community resources to meet the problem, it will assist interested agencies in co-ordinating their work in this field, and it will stimulate interest in order to bring about needed action. Governor Blood says it is a responsibility of the local communities to make adequate provision for the health, protection and development of children during the war emergency. Assurance of children's welfare will aid the productive efficiency of their mothers, according to Governor Blood.

Short Weight Butter

"Nearly 100 cases of short-weight butter" have been found in New Hampshire during the last few days, according to State Commissioner of Weights and Measures William H. Marcotte. The "wave of short-weight violations is the result of pending butter rationing and general price increases," intimates Commissioner Marcotte. "Unless these violations stop at once, there will be prosecutions, because the warning period has expired as far as this department is concerned." Investigations by the State Department disclosed that the majority of the violations involve sales of one-pound rolls of butter which are usually purchased without being weighed at the time of the sale. In order to avoid being sold such goods in short weight, Commissioner Marcotte proposes that purchasers ask to have such merchandise weighed when they purchase.

Winter Sports Outlook

It will not be "Ski as Usual" or "Business as Usual" in the winter sports areas of New Hampshire this coming winter, according to Donald D. Tuttle, Secretary of the State Planning and Development Commission, who usually sings out the praises of New Hampshire as a winter sports paradise in an endeavor to build up the winter sports business. The Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway and the Cranmore Mountain skimobile will be operated this year but it is conceded that employment expansion, the expansion of the armed services, curbed motoring and elimination of special trains and busses will cut a big slice out of the winter sports pie. The State will engage in a limited schedule of winter promotional advertising but for the first time in nine years the Commission will not issue a winter map, and for the first time in eight years New Hampshire will not issue its winter posters, which in past years have been in big demand.

Both the State Motor Vehicle Department and insurance officials disclose that the putting up of automobiles for the duration has been extremely gradual, more gradual than had been anticipated when gasoline and tire rationing were first inaugurated. With the coming of winter months the rate of retiring automobiles is expected to increase. But the real exodus of automobiles from the highways of New Hampshire is expected to take place next April when 1943 registration plates are required. Even though their travel has been greatly curtailed, and their tires have become thin, many motorists are expected to keep their cars on the road until time to buy new registration plates. Then those with limited gasoline rations who do not really need their cars are expected to put their cars up for the "duration."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Starlight Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m. Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, (.68 meg., 41 m.)
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Behind the Battlefront. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change

Temporary 'T' 'Gas' Rations Ruling Given

Temporary "T" gasoline rations for use between now and Dec. 31 by operators of commercial motor vehicles will be permitted only to those whose Certificates of War Necessity contain obvious errors or who have applied for but not received their certificates, the Office of Defense Transportation pointed out today.

Holders of certificates which provide for less mileage than would be required to operate in a manner consistent with ODT truck-saving regulations but which do not contain obvious errors will be granted gasoline coupons in an amount provided by the certificates. They will not, however, forfeit their right to appeal for additional mileage allowances from the ODT.

Irrespective of the basis on which gasoline coupons are issued, operators of trucks, busses, taxicabs and other commercial motor vehicles subject to General Order ODT No. 21, were urged by the ODT to make their allowances stretch as far as possible.

Even if the holder of a certificate is granted, upon appeal to his district ODT office, a revised certificate allowing for additional mileage, the amount of gasoline allowed in the original certificate will be deducted from the amount finally allowed for one year's operation.

In the case of a commercial motor vehicle operator whose certificate is found to contain an obvious error, the amount of gasoline allowed for the month's operation in his temporary transport ration likewise will be deducted from the amount finally allowed for a year's operation.

The same will be true in the case of operators who have applied for but who have not received certificates and who, for this reason, are granted temporary transport rations.

Holders of certificates which do not contain errors obvious on the face of the certificates but who have not been allowed sufficient gasoline for a year's operation consistent with ODT regulations will be able to use the gasoline coupons allowed under the certificates during any period they choose.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
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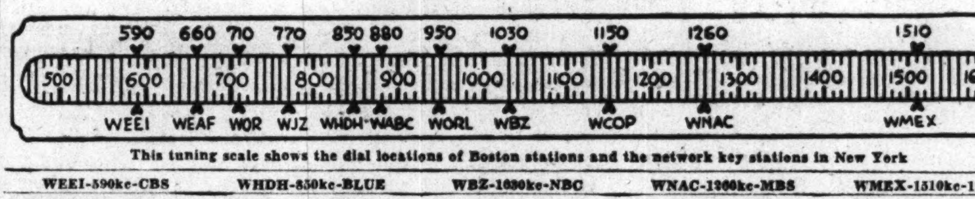
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	David Harum	47th Annual Congress of American Industry; talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service		"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Organ sketches; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Harry James' Orchestra
4:15	The Block Plan	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	Across the Footlights	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:30	Bonding for Liberty: speakers	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String Ensemble: Frank Foti, con.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45		Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Christmas Mailing	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety program
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Hockey and Bowling
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Tucker, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger": western drama	Fred and Posey Jamboree	Pianists; songs	Musical program
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama		Fred and Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comment	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Irene Manning; orchestra	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15		Lum 'n' Abner		"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories starring Henry Hull	The Broadway Bandwagon
8:45			Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		
9:00	Bob Burns, "Arkansas Traveler"	Basin Street Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15				Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall; Morton Gould's Orch.; vocalists; guest	Classical Album
9:30	Lionel Barrymore; "Mayor of Town"	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch; orch.		Classical Album
9:45		Orch.; Gracie Fields			Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music: Irving Berlin Music	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15		National Radio Forum		News Service	Local Sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.		Treasury Star Parade	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance Music	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King; Canadian P. M.	Karl Rohde's Orchestra	U. S. Maritime Drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30		Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies": vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45		Sportcast; News	Music You Want		Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Reporter; Musical Clock; Music; News	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News Program	Newscast		News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	U. S. Treasury Program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of the Americas	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister": sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		Breakfast Club	Food News; Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	News Comments	"Kick-Conga!"
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Club news	"Helpmate": drama	Paul V. McNutt: "Mobilizing Manpower"	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama		
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Parade of Nations	Road of Life: sketch	New England Cupboard	Christmas Cheer
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Parade of Nations	Vic and Sade: sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Musical Program	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party": variety show, with orch.	Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musical Program	"David Harum": sketch		News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"			Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Gospel songs	"Bouquet": music	Musical Program	Curtain Time: music
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Interviews
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	"Light of the World": sk.	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ recital
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Man Your Battle Stations	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	"Three R's Variety Show"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service		"Ma Perkins": sketch	Harvard U.-St. John's U. Debate: "Compulsory Military Training 18-Year-Old Men"	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Mass. Un. Extension T'lk	"Right to Happiness"		Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sketch		Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:15	Fred Garrigus, Int.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	King Sisters, songs
4:30	Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, cond.	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:15	'Date' T'lk; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Baseball Interviews	Terry O'Toole's Variety Program
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Waltz Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; Dinner Concert	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Football & Bowling
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Tucker, News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello; music; B. Burke, guest	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"		Paul Decker's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Share Your Christmas": quiz show	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith Willson's Orchestra	"Sinfonietta": Alfred Wallenstein, conductor	The Dixettes
8:15		Lum 'n' Abner			Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting: "Should the Forty-Hour Week Be Suspended for the Duration?"	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery dramatization	Cowboy songs
8:45	Death Valley; News		"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery dramatization	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program		Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Victor Borge; Dorothy Lamour; Marsia Maguire; Music Maids; or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15				News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.		Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields		Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; Bert Lahr, guest	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Wings to Victory": drama; orchestra		Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	W. D. Fuller, NAM		"Today's News in the Making," Andre Maurois	Paul Schubert, news	You Shall Have Music
10:45	News; World War II	"Your Income Tax"		"Wartime Transportation"	You Shall Have Music
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Treasury Star Parade	News; Music	News Service	Hal MacIntyre's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	"What Can I Do": drama	Studio speaker	Lou Breese's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45		Sportcast; News	Music You Want	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News

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BOSTON

Bible Week This Year Purposes to Obtain More Reading of the Scriptures

'One for All and All for One' Puts Gardner High in War Work

Gardner, Mass., known heretofore as "chair city of the world," is now turning out bomb noses, ammunition boxes, shells, pilot seats, gun stocks, tap grinders, lathes, and other war material parts, as a consequence of the foresight of one business concern there, the Office of War Information in Boston discloses.

A year ago the Simplex Time Recorder Company hadn't much to do, and business was falling off on account of the war. Curtis G. Watkins, sales manager and vice-president, discerned the writing on the wall and believed something definite should be done. He had an idea of how to get war contracts, and his idea was so successful that in a very short time Simplex had enough war orders to last through 1943 and 1944. He decided that if all industrial plants in Gardner got together, they could do the same.

He called in 30 of the company's salesmen from the Northeast and laid his cards on the table. "Men," he said, "we are all set for the next two years—you and I, and the company, we're booked to capacity. But that isn't the case with the rest of Gardner—things are pretty flat with many neighboring plants. And they have the manpower and facilities to turn out a lot of critical war orders—if they can get the orders.

Go out for Orders

"Will you go out and get these orders in your regular territory? There's nothing in it for you besides your regular salary except for a $500 war bond to the man who does the best. If you agree to make this patriotic effort for your country I will put it up to the Chamber of Commerce."

The Simplex salesmen agreed to a man. The Chamber of Commerce, when approached, agreed to call a meeting of Gardner industry. Fifty-seven plants were invited — fifty came to the meeting — and when the meeting was over the "Associated Industries of Gardner" had been organized and a plan of attack formulated.

The Simplex Company salesmen, all industrial specialists, were to cover their territory representing all of the 50 Gardner companies who had joined the "unified command." The 50 companies pooled equipment, capacity, and facilities. All this information has been tabulated and supplied to the Simplex Company salesmen.

This is the ammunition they use in the 2,000 weekly calls on prime contractors made from Maine to Illinois and down through Pennsylvania and Maryland. When a prime contractor is interested in the facilities that Gardner has to offer, complete specifications are sent by the Simplex salesmen to Mr. Watkins. He acts as a clearinghouse and turns this information over to the "Committee of Six," second vital cog in Gardner's plan.

Committee of Six

The "Committee of Six" is made up of three engineers representing Gardner's metal-working plants and three engineers representing the wood-working plants. They match the job specifications with Gardner's facilities. If the job can be done through use of the combined resources of Gardner, it is accepted and the job then allotted to the companies that can do it.

If idle plants can do, for example, 90 per cent of the job, and the remaining 10 per cent needed to complete the job requires the facilities of a plant that is busy, all companies have agreed that their plant will be available for any such order when the regular shift is over—either with or without their own men. It's one for all and all for one in Gardner.

The plan is now in the second week of its proposed trial run period of six weeks. At that time a review of progress with an eye to improving future progress will be taken, and the $500 war bond will be given to the Simplex salesman who has brought in the most orders for Gardner.

Already the "Committee of Six" is negotiating on 18 bids that have been sent in, one of which alone is for 500,000 critically needed parts.

Pulling Shades to Bottom Is Urged to Conserve Heat

Possibilities of a saving of up to 10 per cent in New England's precious fuel this winter loomed today as householders were urged to go a little farther than the prescribed rules, and lower their window shades full length, instead of the three-quarter way dictated by the Army's latest dimout regulations.

Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, pointed out last night that the lowering of the shade to the windowsill created an insulating pocket of air between the shade and the glass. Thirty per cent of heat losses in a home are chargeable to the window glass, itself, he added.

Householders also were cautioned to remember that the dimout regulations apply to early-morning risers, since the dimout is in force from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise. This afternoon, the sun sets at 5:14, which means that dimout rules go into effect at 5:44. Tomorrow morning, "Old Sol" is scheduled to put in his appearance at 7:55—five minutes to eight!—so shades should be kept drawn until at least 7:25.

Meanwhile, Army officials voiced their approval of the generally "excellent" co-operation on the part of the great majority of the public. Col. Harold G. Storke, Director of Internal Security, First Service Command, while expressing pleasure at the way in which most householders and motorists observed the new rules, criticized some small business establishments, and urged everyone to co-operate, especially the "relatively few who do not appear to grasp the seriousness of the situation."

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General Alarm Fire

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP)—A general alarm was sounded yesterday for a fire in 1,000 tons of waste paper in yard of the Haverhill Boxboard Co. Although the flames were kept in check Fire Chief Benjamin L. Chase said the blaze probably would burn for several days.

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100% Virgin Wool. Light and dark shades, white, plaids, stripes, etc. A warm and friendly gift.
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Daily Bible Reading Plea By Governor

Continued from Page 1

tures were available for every citizen in every home in Massachusetts, but also to keep alive the faith that in the Bible is to be found "the Truth that makes men free." This action was Christian patriotism at its best.

Once again in the world of our day, American ideals of life, liberty and democracy are threatened. The whole future of Christian civilization is at stake. We need to be reminded not only that the deepest needs of our day remain spiritual, but also that the best things in American life are traceable to the Scriptures.

In view of these historic facts, and because the days beginning Sunday, Dec. 6 and ending Sunday, Dec. 13, are set aside by a time honored custom to commemorate the Advent of God into human life through His Word, I, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, designate as

Massachusetts Bible Week
Dec. 6 — 13, 1942

I hereby commend to the people of Massachusetts that they attend such observances of this event as may be held in the churches of their faith. I also commend to every citizen the theme suggested for these days by the Massachusetts Bible Society—"Watch Your Scripture Reading," urging this daily use of the Scriptures as a patriotic religious exercise. To keep America free, we need the continued guidance of God's Word.

Given at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

By His Excellency the Governor,
Leverett Saltonstall
F. W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth
God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Special Justices Recommended For Pay of $20 a Day

Special justices of the District Courts in Massachusetts would be paid $20 a day for each day they sit, under recommendations filed with the Legislature by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary. Present compensation ranges from $4.67 to $19 a day.

The recess committee, studying District Court problems, said in its recommendations to the Legislature:

"It must be apparent that the annual salary of the justice in a small court is not a fair basis on which to fix the compensation of a special justice. To correct glaring inequalities in the compensation of the special justices, who are doing substantially the same kind of work in all parts of the Commonwealth, we recommend that all be paid $20 for each day's service."

The Committee, headed by Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, also recommended that the 20-year-old statute which authorizes assignment of District Court justices to preside at the trial of misdemeanor cases in the Superior Court be denied any further extension.

Legislation designed to conserve water, help prevent floods and soil erosion, and provide an increasing supply of wood for farm and industrial use, was recommended to the Legislature by the State Advisory Forestry Committee.

Under the proposed bill four regional forest committees would be set up to help rehabilitate and protect Massachusetts forest lands.

Jerome R. George

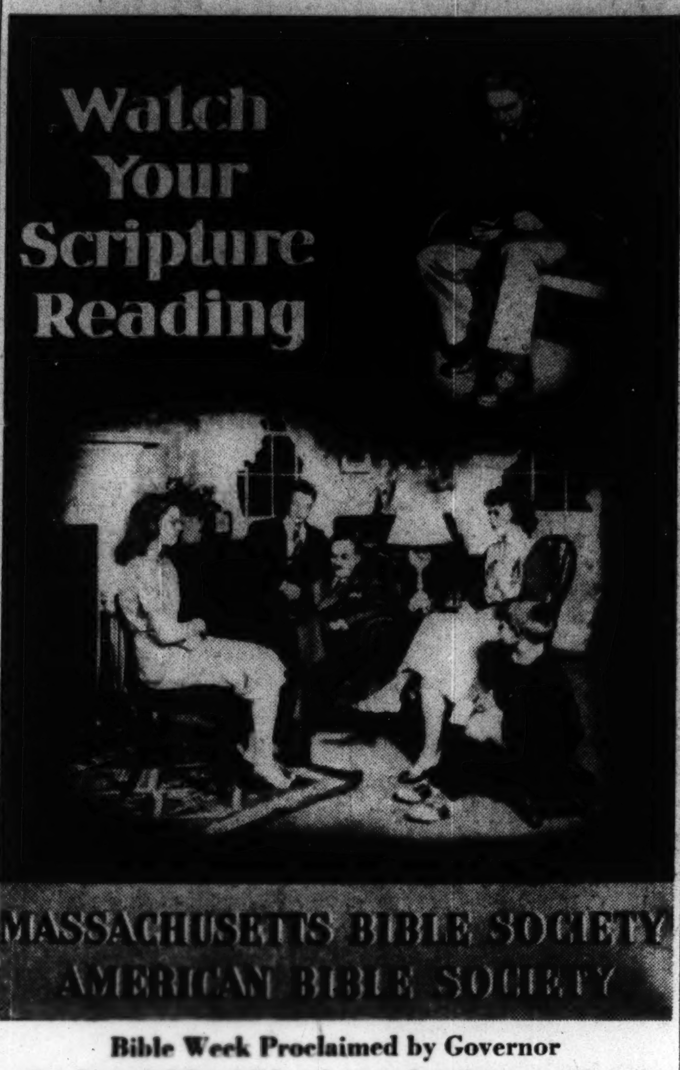
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Jerome R. George, of Marion, Mass., who passed on Monday night in Beverly Hills, Calif., was formerly the Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Morgan Construction of Worcester and a leader in civic affairs.

Mr. George's activity in steel engineering made him known to steel men throughout the world. He designed and constructed steel mills in many parts of the United States and in England, Belgium, France, and India.

Shortly after the end of the World War I, Mr. George went to Europe to aid in reconstruction. Just before his retirement from the Morgan firm, while he was in charge of operations, he supervised the construction of a steel mill at the Ford River Rouge plant. Although primarily an engineer, he was credited with approximately 100 inventions connected with steel mill construction.

A native of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Mr. George was educated at Marsh Academy and Ohio State University. He was employed by the Illinois Steel Company from 1889 to 1899, after which he came to Worcester and became affiliated with the Morgan Company. He remained with the concern for 35 years before retiring. He was also President of George Associates, Inc., a Worcester real estate firm.



Bible Week Proclaimed by Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in unique proclamation commends to the people of Massachusetts the daily reading of the Scriptures. He also points out the pioneer organization of the Massachusetts Bible Society in the State House at Boston 134 years ago. Universal Bible Sunday, generally observed this year on Dec. 13, will be commemorated by churches in [illegible] countries. Bible Week comes Dec. 6 to 13.

Bay State Has 52 P. C. Rise In Distribution of Texts

The purpose of Bible Week this year is to get the Bible read, Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, pointed out today.

"Governor Saltonstall's Bible Week proclamation is exceedingly timely," Dr. Singiser said, "because of the genuine rise of interest in the Scriptures throughout the United States. This growing interest has been very evident for the past two and a half years and particularly in the present year.

"Here in Massachusetts we have seen this year a 52 per cent advance over a year ago in the distribution of Bibles, New Testaments and portions of the Scriptures. This is quite in harmony with the substantial increase reported by the American Bible Society in the country at large.

"For the use of men in the armed services the American Bible Society has published over 1,200,000 copies of the New Testament and has just given a new order for another 1,000,000.

"Growth of interest in the Scriptures is world wide. The greatest Bible consuming nation in the world today is China. This is not altogether surprising when one remembers the outstanding influence and example of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, both of whom are Christians."

For More Than 30 Years

Bible Week has been sponsored by the American Bible Society for upwards of 30 years, Dr. Singiser noted. Similarly in the British Isles the British and Foreign Bible Society and the National Bible Society of Scotland promote the week. These societies also observe the event in the many foreign lands in which they work.

In this State the Massachusetts Bible Society has always co-operated.

"The response of the Massachusetts churches in asking for materials to aid in Bible Week has been greater than anticipated," Dr. Singiser reported. "The observance promises to be larger in the United States than at any time within recent years.

"This is probably one of the expressions of the people's turning to religion for help as well as comfort. The demand for the Scriptures is doubtless due to a growing conviction that the supreme need in American life today is God-guidance.

"In issuing his proclamation Governor Saltonstall has rendered a great service, not only in calling attention to the Bible and its values but also in reminding us of our American spiritual heritage. As stated by the Governor, 'the best things in American life are traceable to the Scriptures.'

Proclamation Inspires Others

"The example of Governor Saltonstall in issuing his Bible Week proclamation has met with wide approval over the country, and other Governors are planning to issue statements of their own.

"The proclamation will be read in a number of Massachusetts churches and carried by radio stations.

"For the first time this year Bible Week will be observed in the Army camps. Special services will be held in chapels at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards."

The Massachusetts Bible Society is elder brother to the American Bible Society. The state society was organized in 1809 and seven years later the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York Bible Societies were instrumental in organizing the American Bible Society to carry on the work common to all on a national basis.

Four N. E. Cities Register Big Drop in Auto Fatalities

With the prospect of even fewer automobile traffic fatalities occurring, four New England cities were among a group of American cities which registered a 49 per cent drop in motorcar fatalities for October, as compared with the same month in 1941.

According to a monthly report of the National Safety Council in Chicago 2,000 persons were killed in motor accidents throughout the nation during October. This was 1,920 less persons than during October, 1941.

Leaders among cities with low fatality rates computed on the basis of mortalities for each 100,000 of population, were:

Group one, over 500,000 population—Milwaukee, 6.8; New York, 8.0;
Group two, 250,000 to 500,000—Providence, R. I., 6.3; Dallas, Tex., 6.4.
Group three, 100,000 to 250,000—Oklahome City, Okla., 2.4; Cambridge, Mass., 5.4; Yonkers, N. Y., 5.6.
Group four, 50,000 to 100,000—Mount Vernon, N. Y., 0.0; Binghamton, N. Y., 2.6; Manchester, N. H., 2.6.
Group five, 25,000 to 50,000—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 0.0; Waltham, Mass., 0.0; Baton Rouge, La., 0.0.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., continued to be the largest city in the nation with a perfect record thus far for the year.

Curtailment in driving caused by gasoline rationing was largely credited by the National Safety Council as being responsible for the drop in motor accident fatalities. According to the Council travel was off 23 per cent in September as compared with a year ago and off 15 per cent for the first nine months of the year.

The Council also pointed out that this year's October total was 11 per cent below that of September whereas an 8 or 9 per cent increase is normal.

For the first 10 months of 1942 traffic fatalities were estimated to be 27 per cent less than the same period one year ago—a total of 23,290 fatalities as compared with 31,820 last year, or a saving of 8,530 lives.

Since it is the intention of mileage rationing to cut travel in half the Council said that on that basis motor vehicle mortalities in 1942 can be expected to drop almost to two-fifths of their 1941 totals.

N. H. Provisions Against Fire Urged

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2 (AP)—Governor Blood yesterday described the loss of lives in the Cocoanut Grove fire at Boston Saturday night as "an object lesson in the need of adequate safety provisions against such a tragedy wherever people gather."

"Now while the facts of the fire and panic are vivid with us," he said, "and before they fade from our thoughts it should be a good time to appraise our own precautions against a similar tragedy in New Hampshire and to take whatever steps may be necessary."

The Governor said State departments would receive any requests for inspections of buildings that citizens made and promised that action would be taken.

New U. S. Aircraft Carrier Bunker Hill to Be Launched

War Activities in New England

Newest of America's aircraft carriers, the U. S. S. Bunker Hill will be christened next Monday as it slides down the ways at Quincy, Mass., on the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Sponsor of the mighty flat-top being built at the Bethlehem Company's Fore River yards is Mrs. Donald S. Boynton, of Highland Park, Ill., who for many years has been a leader in art and musical circles in Chicago.

Named for one of America's most famed battles in the founding revolution, the new carrier honors the historic mound in Boston's Charlestown.

Official United States Navy

Mrs. Donald S. Boynton

Who will sponsor the aircraft carrier Bunker Hill to be launched on Dec. 7 at Quincy, Mass.

Exeter 'Anticipates'

Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., today announced establishment of an "anticipatory" summer course to enable boys reaching their 18th birthday by February, 1944, to graduate at that time rather than the following June.

"There will be no cramming nor dilution of subjects taught," said the announcement. "In mathematics spherical trigonometry will be added to the existing requirements to the end that the 18-year-old draftee, instead of doing his navigation by tables and rule of thumb, could do it, if he had to, without tables, on a rubber raft."

As many as 100 boys may be affected by the change, which divides the senior year into two terms, from June 28 to Sept. 4, and from Sept. 14 to Feb. 5.

Army Preferred

The State's Director of Selective Service, Col. Ralph M. Smith, told industrialists last night that "you want men to produce and we want men to fight. The trouble is usually we both want the same men. Something will have to break and it won't be the Army."

Within 18 months, he indicated, every industrial worker between 18 and 30 who is physically fit will be drawn into Selective Service. To prevent drafting of key production men, industrialists should hasten to file their "manning tables," as a guide to whatever deferment is available.

While the tables are to be submitted voluntarily, the Director will have no sympathy with any employer who has not filed one but who objects to drafting any of his key men, Colonel Smith said.

The meeting in Cambridge was the second of six being held throughout the State, co-operating with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the chambers of commerce, and the War Manpower Commission. The next meeting is set for Worcester Thursday night.

Yank for Airmen

A special issue of Yank, the Army's official weekly for service men only, is being published today for the Air Force, depicting aviation's role in the war so far. It is available only at post exchanges.

Woman Trucker

The Army has a woman truck driver at Fort Devens, classed as a "Chauffeur Mechanic Trainee," at $1,500 annually. She is Mrs. Edith E. Costello of Forge Village, Mass., who may be assigned to drive anything from a jeep to a multi-ton prime mover. Similar jobs are open for other women, either married or single, said Maj. Herbert Potter, post personnel officer.

Air Tests for Boys

High school boys will be prepared for Air Force tests by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who have prepared a preliminary examination which yesterday received the approval of the Boston School Board. As soon as the School Superintendent, Arthur J. Gould, approves the test, it will be initiated for boys of East Boston High. The test is based on 62 questions, which require about an hour and 15 minutes to answer.

Finance Drive

Sale of $54,000,000 in "Victory 2½s" bonds of the United States Treasury was reported today by the First Federal Reserve District, after the first two days of the Treasury's $9,000,000,000 Victory Loan Drive in New England.

These "2½s" pay two and a half per cent interest annually and "have a particular appeal to individual purchasers," the Loan Committee announced. They have a 26-year maturity and are "readily marketable and callable in 21 years. Priced in denominations as low as $500, they are within the reach of individual pocketbooks."

This type of bond is one of three being pushed in the Treasury's December effort to meet rising war costs; the others are 5½-year bonds paying 1¾ per cent, and 1-year certificates paying ⅞ of 1 per cent.

Some 4,000 New England salesmen in the banking field have volunteered their help to sell the bonds to individuals and institutions, just as they donated their services in May and August in previous drives.

"Brisk reception" for the "Victory 2½s" are reported from institutional trustees, insurance companies, labor unions, fraternal organizations, estates, and individuals.

The $9,000,000,000 appeal is the Treasury's "largest single borrowing at any time," the Committee emphasized in its reoort. "Its success is vital if the war is to be paid for without resort to dangerous inflation methods. Boston has no rigid quota as its share of the national total. Neither has New England. Indications from the first two days of the Victory Loan drive are that both the City and New England are alive to their war-financing responsibilities."

Maine Farm Labor 80 P. C. Women In '43 Is Prediction

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 2 (AP)—Maine Grangers at their sixty-ninth annual three-day conclave yesterday heard a prediction that 80 per cent of the State's farm labor will have to be carried on next year by women.

It was made by Fred J. Nutter of Corinna, State chairman of the United States Agriculture Department's War Board, who said that women of Maine and the nation must rally to the labor shortage cause as have those of Russia and Britain.

Mr. Nutter said that labor committees had been set up in all States in an effort to insure that some kind of labor is provided to take over duties of young men who have left the farms for military service and defense industry employment.

"This kind of labor, however, will not be the kind our farmers would choose or the kind to which they have been accustomed," Mr. Nutter commented.

In reference to increased employment of women on farms, Mr. Nutter said that Maine was the pioneer State in exploring the possibility of obtaining women for farm work, adding that Maine was the first and only State to provide money to carry out the experiment of having female farm help.

Workers Seek New Pact Of Woolen Firm

Negotiation of a new contract will be asked of the American Woolen Company by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This decision was taken at a recent meeting of union delegates from 14 mills at Lawrence.

The major additions to the present agreement to be asked will be a week's vacation with pay and extra pay for workers on the third shift, union officials said yesterday. Some other new features are also sought.

When the company and the union could not get together on inclusion of the union requests in the old contract, the union delegates voted to terminate the present agreement on its expiration Feb. 1. This is said by union officials to be more or less common procedure in collective bargaining.

The agreement provided for automatic renewal or termination by either party on due notice. The first agreement was signed in 1938 or 1939, ran two years and was renewed in 1941.

American Woolen is the biggest company in woolen textiles. It has 25 mills with 30,000 workers, a company spokesman said today.

The 14 mills in which the C. I. O. is the collective bargaining agency have 21,000 workers. These mills are located at Lawrence, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Webster, Maynard, and Fitchburg in Massachusetts; at Providence, R. I., Norwich, Conn., Dover, N. H., and Old Town, Skowhegan and Fairfield, Maine.

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Nazis Retreating at Stalingrad?

Continued from Page 1

lines, have recaptured Yuzhnaya Hill, dominating the southern side of the city, and have pushed out from two to five miles farther from Stalingrad, the Army newspaper Red Star reported.

An enemy division was beaten in a two-day battle for the hill, Red Star reported.

This gain, further undermining the siege to which the Germans laid the Volga River port just 100 days ago, came as the Nazi High Command was reported pulling some of the besiegers back to meet the threats of Red Army offensives driving successfully west of Stalingrad and on the central front with the help of new Soviet air activity.

Yuzhnaya is one of a famous pair of hills which rise from the banks of the Volga and look down upon Stalingrad. Kurgan Hill to the north was recaptured previously by the crack guard troops of Maj. Gen. Alexei Rodintzeff.

The recapture of Yuzhnaya, Red Star said, thrust the Germans back into the steppes on the southern side of Stalingrad.

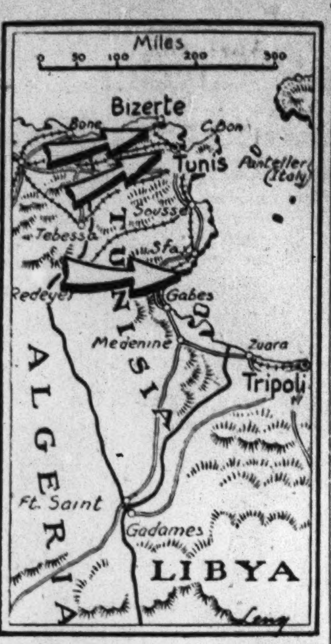
The Germans had held the hill since early in the Battle of Stalingrad and its heights had given them a clear view east to the Volga, a stronghold dominating part of the city and cover for troop movements inside.

The Army newspaper said the hill was recaptured by artillery, tank, and infantry attacks from several sides. Bad weather prevented the air force from supporting the uphill charge.

Seven counterattacks were made by the Nazis who threw as many as 70 tanks and two regiments of infantry into the struggle in a desperate effort to regain the hill, Red Star said.

Sometimes holding a three-to-one numerical advantage, the Germans were able to give their forces air support in the last stages of the fight but still failed to regain the hill.

Russian forces were reported to have sallied beyond their rewon positions to disperse 1,000 enemy infantrymen moving toward the hill and thus to have secured the position.



By a Staff Artist

Tunisian Front

Lower arrow indicates approximate point reached by American-French force which cut the road leading from Axis-held cities in Tunisia to Tripoli. Troops represented by the top arrow were reported to have pushed on to the highway between Bizerte and Tunis.

Russians Push Ahead In Corridor to West

In the corridor between the Volga and the Don River to the west, Russian forces were reported continuing their crowding operations, trying to cut off and destroy piece by piece the remnants of the vast army that the Germans had deployed in the area more than three months ago.

The communiqué reported that the air force had shot 20 trimotored German Junkers transport planes out of the air and then had raided airdromes to destroy 30 more.

"The enemy has been attempting to bring up supplies and war materials with transport planes," the communiqué said. Pincers thrown far west of Stalingrad by Russian columns previously had cut Axis rail and road communications. Destruction of the flying freighters adds to the harassment of the invaders caught in the Don Loop.

There was less detail given about the battles waged on the frozen swamp land and over snow-filled roads in the Rzhev-Vyazma-Velikie Luki triangle, but success claims were reiterated.

Stubborn resistance was broken west of Rzhev, the Russians said, and several populated places were occupied.

Darlan Takes Over:

Now Chief of State In French Africa

Admiral Jean Darlan, acting with the assertion that Marshal Philippe Pétain is a prisoner of the Germans at Vichy, has taken over authority as Chief of State in French Africa, it was announced from Morocco.

The Morocco Radio said Admiral Darlan, who is co-operating with the Allies, had set up an Imperial Council to advise him. The Council includes three French Governors General in North and West Africa: Gen. Auguste Nogues of Morocco, Pierre Boisson of French West Africa, and Yves Chatel of Algeria. Two other members are Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, until recently Vichy Air Minister.

"A special staff appointed by Admiral Darlan will negotiate with American officers for the supply of munitions, food, and equipment under the lend-lease agreement," the newspaper said.

"Darlan also asked Washington's aid in securing General de Gaulle's co-operation, which he feels is urgently needed."

Fighting French leaders in London, who still regarded Admiral Darlan as a traitor to France because of his Vichy record, said they assumed that Admiral Darlan's assumption of his new powers was an effort to strengthen his political position.

Foreign Minister Anthony Eden announced that a statement of the military and political situation in North Africa having reference to the Admiral would be made in secret session at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Eden said that United States authorities in Algiers are conferring with M. Boisson on the use to be made of port and other facilities in West Africa, including Dakar.

Secretary Hull declared that the United States was too busy winning the war in North Africa to worry about Admiral Darlan's moves. Its government, he said, had no time to talk politics with "various groups interested in the future status of personalities there."

Battle of Tunisia

Americans and French Cut Coastal Road

American and French troops were reported to have crossed the Tunisian coastal road north of Gabès, denying to Axis troops access by land to the Libyan base at Tripoli, as British and American planes bombed the main Axis strongholds of Bizerte and Tunis.

Hitler was rushing troops to Tunisia by sea and air in a desperate effort to stem the rolling Allied offensive to drive his forces into the Mediterranean, dispatches from North Africa said, and air battles clouded the sky over North Tunisia.

An Allied headquarters spokesman said that despite evident setbacks to the German Air Force and Hitler's apparent failure to build up his ground strength by substantial reinforcements, "both the German land and air forces are still fighting hard and making no effort to pull out."

The Italian High Command vaguely reported Axis gains in armored force clashes in Tunisia, but its mention of "some dozens" of Allied prisoners captured indicated only minor, local encounters.

The German communiqué similarly reported that the Allies had been thrown back by Axis counterattacks at several points. It said nine tanks were destroyed, eight British planes shot down, and Allied parachutists dispersed.

Neither, however, located these actions nor gave evidence that they were on any major scale.

Allies Break Through To Mediterranean

The Morocco Radio reported the break-through to the coast in the south was somewhere between Sfax and Gabès, both places still in Axis hands.

Sfax is 160 miles south of Tunis and Gabès is 80 miles farther south along the coast. Tripoli is about 200 miles farther to the southeast along the coast. The radio report did not say where the road had been broken above Gabès, but the most likely spot would be the junction on the coast road with a small road leading to Gafsa, about 20 miles above Gabès.

Both Sfax and Gabès have been subjected to daylight aerial attacks and the fighting apparently has reached a scope and intensity not previously matched in Tunisia.

British and American troops were reported still driving a wedge between Tunis and Bizerte in the north against the heavy resistance of German tanks and infantry and the Morocco Radio said the British First Army apparently was in contact with "the nucleus of enemy resistance."

Allied forces were approaching Tunis along two roads and were within artillery range northwest of the city. The heaviest fighting for Bizerte apparently was centered on the 28-mile road from Mateur leading into the great French naval base.

Meanwhile, the 1,789-ton French submarine Le Glorieux has put into Oran, Allied-controlled French North Africa, the Morocco Radio said.

The Glorieux, after escaping from Toulon, had touched at Valencia, Spain, on its Mediterranean crossing, and it was the third of the Toulon underseas fleet to arrive in North Africa.

Rommel Stands:

Artillery Battle Waged at El Agheila

The British Eighth Army engaged General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's artillery Tuesday in the El Agheila region, the British announced.

Allied bombers ranged out from Malta to attack Bizerte, Axis-held stronghold in Tunisia, and Trapani, Sicily, where a large fire was started, the communiqué said.

Fighter bombers continued to rake the Italian airfields in Sicily.

New Guinea:

Japanese Warships Bombed Off Buna

Despite heavy losses in previous attempts to reinforce isolated troops in the Buna-Gona area of New Guinea, the Japanese sent four destroyers toward Buna in another attempt to strengthen their forces.

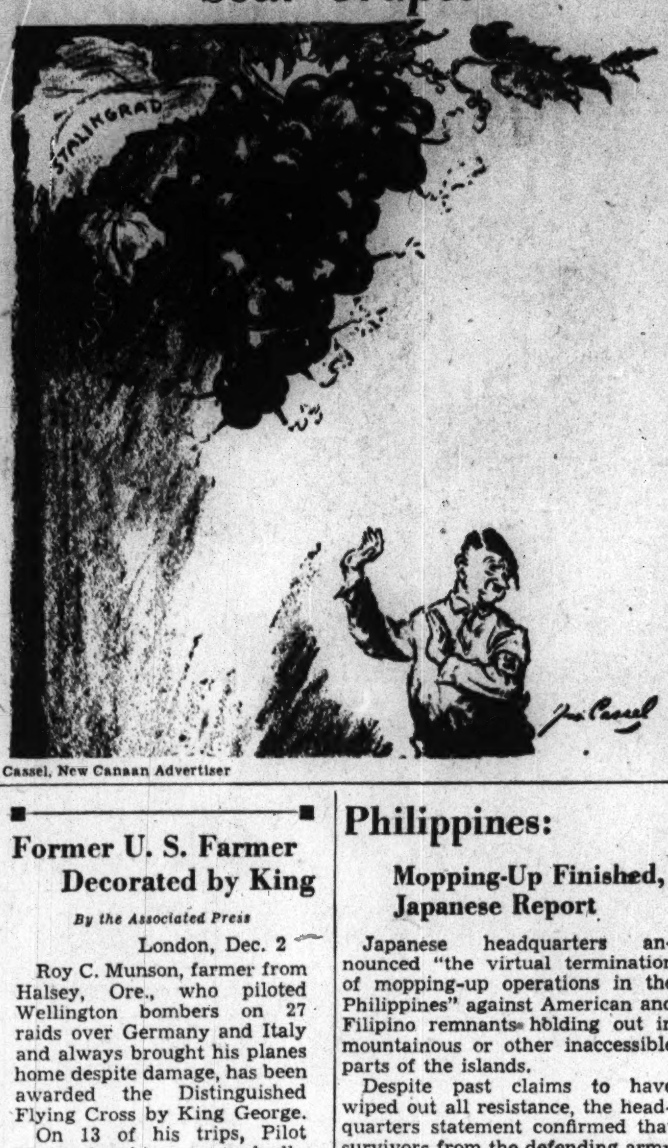
Allied planes scored hits and near misses on some of the ships, but there was no report whether this latest attempt at reinforcement had been turned back, a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said.

With General MacArthur's air force repeatedly attacking Japanese positions, especially in the vicinity of Buna, American and Australian ground forces slowly were contracting their grip on the enemy, according to the Allied communiqué.

Wave after wave of Allied planes—Airacobras, B-26s, A20s, and B-25s—hammered Japanese lines and started fires in the vicinity of Buna Mission.

The Japanese sent fighters and dive bombers to attack the Allied-held air strip near the northern coast. Two fighters and one dive bomber were shot down.

Sour Grapes



Cassel, New Canaan Advertiser

Former U. S. Farmer Decorated by King

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 2

Roy C. Munson, farmer from Halsey, Ore., who piloted Wellington bombers on 27 raids over Germany and Italy and always brought his planes home despite damage, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by King George.

On 13 of his trips, Pilot Munson's ships were badly damaged, but he brought his plane back safely each time.

Pilot Munson was a farmer before joining the Royal Air Force in 1941. He was decorated this week along with others in his crew, including three Australians and a British rear gunner.

Philippines:

Mopping-Up Finished, Japanese Report

Japanese headquarters announced "the virtual termination of mopping-up operations in the Philippines" against American and Filipino remnants holding out in mountainous or other inaccessible parts of the islands.

Despite past claims to have wiped out all resistance, the headquarters statement confirmed that survivors from the defending army had waged a bitter, if hopeless, fight for six months or more after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

Headquarters reports said "the bulk of these American and Filipino marauders have been annihilated."

Burma Clash:

Indian Patrols Defeat Japanese

Indian Army jungle patrols, combing the marshy Burmese coast near the Indian frontier, were reported victors in two clashes with the Japanese.

A headquarters communiqué said Japanese forces in Burma had been trying persistently to terrorize the native population of areas adjacent to the Indian border in order to create a no-man's land where reconnaisance patrols could operate more easily.

Indian troops, especially trained in the tactics of jungle warfare, were reported, however, to have wiped out two enemy units in this no-man's land.

Japanese airdromes at Toungoo, in Central Burma, and Akyab on the coast were attacked by Wellington bombers, the Royal Air Force announced.

Former Subjects Oppose Hapsburgs

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Representatives of seven European nations formerly under Hapsburg rule today wired Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull that they "reject categorically the restoration of the Hapsburg Throne."

In a statement issued here the signers cited a report that a special battalion of Austrians might be set up within the U. S. Army and that a military committee had been formed under the Presidency of Archduke Otto, Pretender to the Hapsburg Throne, to recruit members for the battalion.

The statement declared that the signers "protest against tendencies to give Otto Hapsburg or his agents influence upon the special Austrian unit in the U. S. Army, the establishment of which has been announced."

Petitioners were listed from the Austrian Republic, the Czechoslovakian Republic, Hungary, Italy, the Polish Republic, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Chiang Ex-Chief Pilot To Head Goodrich Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 2 — Cornelius B. Burmood, for four years chief pilot for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China and more recently with the United States Ferry Command, has been named manager of flying operations of the B. F. Goodrich Company, it is announced here.

Mussolini Tells People, 'Nobody Understood Italy'

Continued from Page 1

gone, but the last word has not been spoken."

Nobody Understood Italy

The Premier complained that nobody ever really understood Italy, and "every time we asked for something, we found obstacles in our path."

"If I had listened to that hyena Roosevelt, he would have thought me a 'chump,'" he said.

"If there is a man who ever diabolically wanted this war, it is the President of the United States," Il Duce went on.

"This warmonger forgot his repeated promises to American mothers not to allow any American blood to be spilled in Europe.

"It is logical that Japan did not wait for an American attack but chose the right time for starting it. . . .

"Where are the American prophets who predicted that Japan would be liquidated in two or three weeks?"

Mussolini said he was not surprised by the North African campaign, saying:

"There were many intrigues between Americans and high French officers. There is nothing glorious in the landing."

After his speech, the party-uniformed members of his Fascist Chamber of Corporations passed a vote of "unshakable confidence in ultimate victory."

The press was barred from the session, an Axis radiocast account said, and the speech by Mussolini was carried by radio to the Italian people, who gathered in homes and restaurants and in little knots outside shops where they could hear the radiocast.

'Freedom From Want' Plan for Britons

Continued from Page 1

that these proposals "involve no new departure in principle from the policies and methods which have characterized the development of British social services during the last half-century."

Faith in the Future

The Times sees the Beveridge plan bringing order, consistency, and efficiency in place on anomalies and confusion. As to the 400 to 500 extra million pounds the scheme will cost the State, workers and employers, The Times says:

"The magnitude isn't of such order as to intimidate any Chancellor of the Exchequer who has faith in the future of Britain."

Faith in the future of Britain and in the future of the world—that is one of the most inspiring messages which will be found by readers as they have time to read deeply into this voluminous work. It is a fitting answer to the pessimist. It isn't a vague dream, but a practical proposition.

Sir Wililam himself answers the people of little faith who shake their heads gloomily about Britain's future now that it has spent all its savings and who give the impression that they are going to cling like a limpet to anything that is left of the wreckage.

Answer to Pessimists

To them Sir William says: "To suppose the difficulties cannot be overcome, that the power of readjustment has deserted the British people, that technical advance has ended or can end, that the British of the future must be permanently poor because they will have spent their father's savings, is defeatism without reason and against reason."

Sir William tells the British that his plan isn't something for nothing. It is social security for all and at a cost that can be borne—but he adds, "if we work."

Today newspapers of the Left like the Liberal News Chronicle and the Manchester Guardian and the Socialist Daily Herald applaud the scheme for its brilliant imagination and practical genius in its frontal attack on social evils.

Strong Support in Press

Organs of big business like Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express and Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail indorse this big step forward in the march of human progress.

The Daily Mail tells its readers: "There is a price to pay for social security—its very essence is the contributory principle—the sturdy, independent men and women of this country wouldn't have it otherwise."

In such expressions of opinion today is projected forward to the future that hard-working and self-sacrificing spirit which has sustained and even transformed this country in time of war.

Some Aspects Criticized

Inevitably there are criticisms of some aspects of the report; there are sections of society and individuals with apprehensions about their own affairs should the Beveridge plan be adopted.

The Daily Telegraph professes to speak for a great number of traders and professional men who, it claims, are brought into compulsory insurance simply because the all-in scheme cannot be easily administered without them. In those classes it is recognized that the greatest change in mode of living has to be faced.

The Telegraph also takes up the case of the insurance companies. It seems that one of the main dangers of the controversy over the report lies in the placing of existing private insurance companies outside the scope of the initial reorganization of the social security scheme, while trade unions and friendly societies are to be directly brought in.

Reconciliations Needed

This suggests a political cleavage if not even a deadlock. Considering the big influence that these private companies have had on national life during the period before state insurance was developed, it is suggested that a way will have to be found of reconciling these sections of the insurance world so that both contribute their value to the coming improvements.

In any case, compensation would remain a key of reform in Britain.

The Telegraph suggests that Sir William is prejudiced against private insurance companies. He certainly considers the old system wasteful. He claims he can administer the extended social insurance at far less administrative cost.

In the past Government control and management hasn't always stood for the most efficient and economical methods. But neither does private enterprise seem to have been at its most efficient state in administering social service.

Private Dividends Out

Moreover, the proposed change would eliminate what has long been felt to have been undesirable, namely, social insurance being a source of payment of large private dividends.

Criticism is helpful which with constructive intent points to the many problems ahead both in administering and financing the Beveridge scheme.

But it will cease to be helpful and, in fact, will hardly be tolerated if it is suspected of being motivated by personal interest. There is evidence in Britain today both of objective criticism and of personal interestedness.

Is Britain heading toward uniformity? Is it going halfway to Moscow? Sir William, answering these questions in the press conference yesterday, declared that Britain would be preserving its individuality.

He said unemployment wasn't entirely ruled out, but budgeted for at 8 per cent.

Unemployment benefit for short terms paid to those who have contributed establishes that freedom to choose their own work which the British regard as their right.

He claimed that his system thus differed completely from the Soviet's which, he said, eliminated unemployment by control of work and labor.

Ability to Pay Queried

Will the workers be able to afford weekly the all-in social security contribution of 4s. 3d. in the case of a man and 3s. 6d. in the case of a woman? Sir William says yes because they pay the average of that sum already in one way or other though they may not always realize it.

The question of the effect a lump payment will have on the wages policy remains to be seen. Extra wage claims to meet the social service contribution would, of course, defeat its own ends in necessitating an all-round stepping up of wages.

But Sir William does foresee a stable cost of living, suggesting a continuance of the Government's wartime pegging of the cost of necessities.

Can Employers Stand It?

Can employers afford a 3s. 6d or 2s. 6d. contribution? Sir William answers that such sums, though a big increase on the scale of contributions now made, nevertheless are still a small item in the factories' costs of production. He considers it a justifiable call to make on business. Moreover betterment of the workers welfare is seen as a valuable dividend to industry.

What are the prospects of the Beveridge report being adopted?

The latest information I have got from political circles here is that support of the scheme is growing more rapidly than expected. At the same time there is little doubting that major political storms lie ahead.

Canada Court Asked For Controller Ruling

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Dec. 2

The Canadian Supreme Court yesterday was asked to rule on powers of wartime controllers in governmental departments to issue orders having the effect of law.

The Court will test the wide powers given to controllers of supplies, rentals, employment, and other factors in wartime living.

The Justice Department asked the ruling specifically on appointment and powers of the Chemicals Controller. Several times courts in Toronto and Kingston, Ontario, have dismissed charges laid under authority of wartime-control orders which were not orders-in-council.

Federal Lottery Bill Introduced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—A new Congressional drive for a federal lottery, with war bonds as the prizes, got under way today.

Backing it was Representative Robert L. Ramsay (D) of West Virginia, who introduced legislation authorizing the Treasury Department to operate a lottery plan developed by Ernest W. Fogel of Beaver, Pa.

Unlike some other systems, Mr. Fogel's plan would guarantee some return to every ticket holder. Each ticket sold for $1.25 would entitle the buyer to that much credit with local participating merchants on cash purchases of $25 or more.

Mr. Ramsay said conservative estimates of monthly sales were about 20,000,000 tickets, or a dollar volume of $25,000,000. Most of this would be profit for Uncle Sam, under whose supervision the lotteries would be operated. Monthly cash awards would range from a high of $46,875 to the first winner, $37,500 for second, and 4,000 awards of $18.75 each. All prizes would be paid in war bonds.

Maximum operating cost was estimated by Mr. Ramsay at about 10 per cent of the total sales. Deducting this and the amount of prizes from the total, the Government, he pointed out, would reap a profit of about $22,000,000 monthly.

IRA Youth Jailed; Hid Military Details

BELFAST, Ireland, Dec. 2 (AP)—Gerald Francis O'Reilly, youthful member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment Nov. 30 on a charge of possessing details of the number, equipment and disposition of United States and British forces in Northern Ireland. Mr. O'Reilly is a clerk.

Prosecutors said the information was found hidden in an examination book of Queens University.

Canadian Commons Has 3 New Members

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Canadian House of Commons has three new members as a result of the by-elections of Nov. 30 in which the Liberal Party of Prime Minister Mackenzie King lost one Quebec seat to an Independent.

Frederic Dorion, Quebec lawyer running as an Independent, defeated four opponents to win the Charlevoix-Saguenay seat vacated when Pierre F. Casgrain, Liberal, was appointed to the Provincial Supreme Court.

Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche retained the Montreal Outremont seat for the Liberals by defeating Jean Drapeau, while in the Winnipeg North Center District the Rev. Stanley H. Knowles was elected, keeping the seat for the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a Socialist-type party.

The Liberals hold a wide majority of Commons seats.

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Darlan 'Imperial Council' To Govern North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 2 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan announced today that he had set up an "Imperial Council" to govern North Africa and "defend the interest of the French Empire" until France is liberated.

M. Darlan, who acts as High Commissioner for North Africa under agreement with the Allies and who insists that he is fulfilling the mandate of Marshal Pétain, was reported by the official French news agency to have assumed "all the functions of the Chief of State." Admiral Darlan's position is that Marshal Pétain, a prisoner of the Nazis, cannot act for himself.

His Council includes three French Governors General in North and West Africa: Gen. Auguste Noguès of Morocco; Pierre Boisson of French West Africa, which includes Dakar; and Yves Chatel of Algeria.

They and Gen. Henri Giraud, another member, all have avowed their support of the Allies. A fifth member, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, was the Vichy Air Minister until recently.

American and French Army chiefs, meanwhile, placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Algiers in a colorful ceremony commemorating Napoleon's victory over the Germans in 1805.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pierre Laval, Chief of the French "government," on paper has received almost unlimited powers. He appears as virtually dictator of France. By Marshal Philippe Pétain's last constitutional act, M. Laval's simple signature is sufficient to make laws and issue decrees.

Yet his regime, such as it is, is liable to collapse at any moment. Not only is the Vichy civil and military administration rapidly disintegrating, but M. Laval's rule has met with open disfavor on the part of the Nazi overlords and is being attacked by French fascists in Paris. M. Laval, however, has not yet played his last card. He knows that despite their growing discontent, the Nazis are not too anxious to replace him by another Quisling. He, moreover, hopes to make a deal with his most active enemies in Paris. Jacques Doriot as well as Marcel Déat are well aware that they are linked to Laval by strong bonds. They face the same fate from the hands of victorious Allies.

Few people outside Vichy know exactly what is going on in France's provisional capital, but all reports agree that the situation is utterly confused. While the German and Italian military authorities are taking over actual administration of the newly occupied territory, while many of Vichy's provincial administrators are endeavoring to deal independently with the new masters, high officials in Vichy are reported to be leaving their posts in order to separate themselves from a collapsing regime.

Position Deeply Obscured

Actual relations between M. Laval and Marshal Pétain, nominal Chief of the French State, still need definitive clarification. It is not known whether Admiral Jean de La Borde, in scuttling the French fleet at Toulon, executed Marshal Pétain's secret orders or acted on his own responsibility. It is stated by a French diplomatist who left Vichy since the German occupation that members of the Laval Government were resisting the desperate pro-German policy of their chief.

M. Laval's motion to declare war on the Allies was defeated by eight to six in a Cabinet council that lasted 48 hours.

Several former Vichy leaders—it is not known exactly how many—have already succeeded in leaving France and in joining Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa. The Allies, however, are anything but pleased by these new unexpected arrivals.

Many other Vichy officials have been unable to go to North Africa, but they are already severing relations with M. Laval and are anxious to show their disapproval of his policy. Besides the personal friends and followers of the French Chief of Government, few French administrators and officials are willing to identify themselves with the present régime.

Masses Opposed to Laval

Needless to say, the masses of the French population are more than ever opposed to M. Laval and to all that he stands for. Allied deals with Admiral Darlan and other Vichyites have bewildered the French, but the confusion will ultimately pass away and the dreadful fact of German oppression remains.

The German coup against Toulon and the subsequent scuttling of the powerful French fleet may have been considered as a military necessity by Adolf Hitler. Yet it proves that the Nazis have given up all hope of winning the French people for the "new order" in Europe. Nothing remains of Hitler's plans of "psychological warfare" in France.

Disbandment of the French Army and Navy will spread new centers of unrest all over France. Numerous demobilized officers and men will join the underground movement.

While increasingly separated from the French people and even from those who so far had supported the Vichy régime, M. Laval has not even the consolation of being strongly backed by the German authorities.

For the first time since he has taken over in Vichy, M. Laval has been openly and violently attacked by the German-controlled Paris radio. The Nazi spokesman stated bluntly that "the Vichy Cabinet had constantly sabotaged collaboration with the Germans and that M. Laval's ambiguous policy fostered diffidence among officers and men of the French Army and Navy."

M. Laval was accused for not having purged De Gaullists and Darlanists in Toulon. This broadcast, moreover, was not the only ominous sign of German discontent with their French henchman.

German newspapers are urging the German military administration, now extended all over France, to clear off the entire Vichy "mess."

Confers With Rivals

The Germans have been well aware of the fundamental weaknesses of the fascist groups in France and they have several times endeavored to bring about a fusion between the Doriot and the Déat factions. So far, however, attempts to create a unified fascist party in France have failed.

Latest reports from France indicate that M. Laval has gone to Paris and that he has been conferring with M. Doriot and M. Déat. It is probable that the shrewd politician is anxious to negotiate with his presumptive successors before the Germans have definitely made up their mind to oust him from power. The main obstacle for a deal between France's leading fascists lays probably in Mr. Doriot's unlimited ambitions and in his personal hostility against M. Laval.

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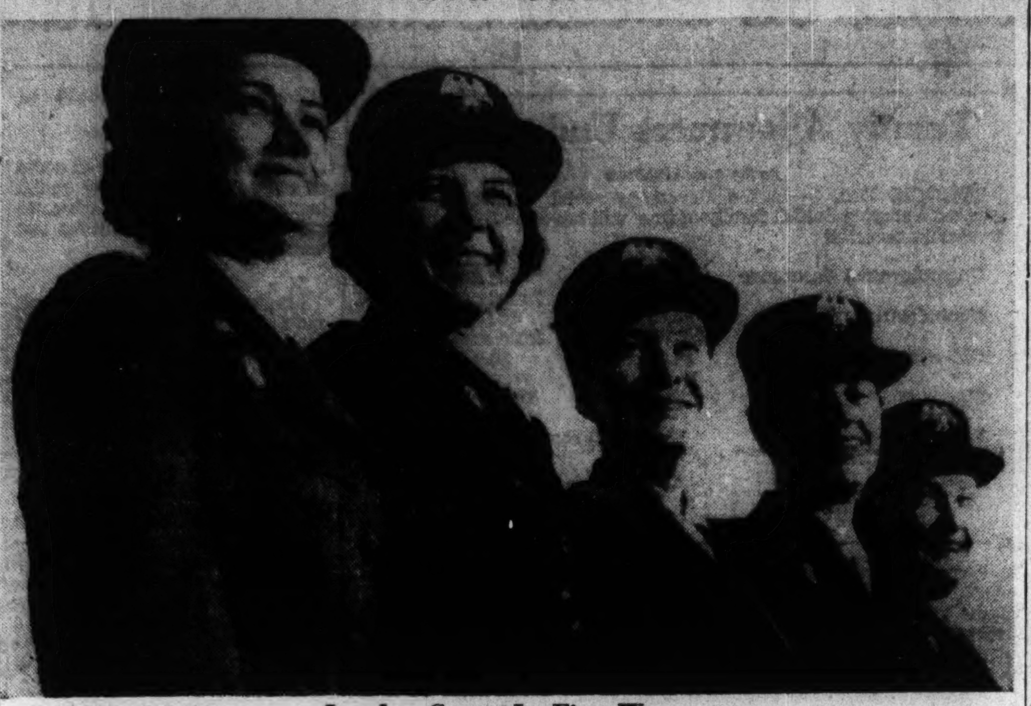
WAACS Have Landed—Situation Well in Hand



Associated Press Radiophone

London Greets Its First Waacs

There will be more to come, but in the meantime these five have landed, United States Army Headquarters in London announces, to take over secretarial and administrative duties. They are, left to right: Martha E. Rogers, Jackson, Miss.; Mattie A. Pinette, Fort Kent, Maine; Ruth M. Briggs, Westerly, R. I.; Alene Drexmal, St. Paul, Minn., and Louise M. Anderson, Denver, Colo.

Japan's Hold on Indo-China Shaken by Allies

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A resurgence of pro-Allied sentiment in French Indo-China is discernible in Axis radio reports since the invasion of North Africa. Japan, apparently alarmed by this trend, is increasing sharply its pressure for greater economic and military collaboration by Indo-China as a part of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

In broadcasts summarized by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and made available by the Office of War Information, the Japanese radio admitted that after the opening of the American campaign "a wave of excitement swept the French everywhere," but insisted that "complete calm reigned in Indo-China."

Tokyo further reported that all Indo-China newspapers headlined Gov. Gen. Jean Decoux's pledge of loyalty to Marshal Pétain and featured editorials stressing the "necessity" of further co-operation between Indo-China and Japan. But Berlin's Transocean service for British and American consumption cited a Tokyo dispatch as saying that La Depech, Saigon's second-largest paper, had been suppressed for refusing to print the Decoux statement. Berlin added that several Saigon business firms had been closed for "De Gaullist tendencies."

Paris radio said that searches had been carried out in the homes of Saigon residents suspected of De Gaullism, and a week later described the arrest of 36 French officials at Saigon and Cholon on charges of "disturbing the public order" by "maintaining relations with the dissenters."

Warns of Drastic Measures

Admiral Decoux himself was quoted by Tokyo radio as saying that "drastic measures must be taken against the De Gaullists and other malcontents who have been led astray by Allied propaganda designed to estrange the people of French Indo-China from the Government." The admiral warned that persons "so presumptuous as to judge and criticize the acts of the Government . . . must expect neither indulgence nor weakness on my part."

Tokyo admitted that the general feeling in Indo-China had been previously "rather pro-American," but claimed that this sentiment had been reversed by the invasion of French Africa.

One sign of increased Japanese pressure on Indo-China was a series of meetings held by Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa with French Government officials. Mr. Yoshizawa met with Admiral Decoux several times starting on Nov. 11. On one occasion he received about 50 lesser officials, including General Mordant, Commander in Chief of the colony's armed forces.

A Domei dispatch called these "courtesy visits," and remarked that "a friendly atmosphere conducive to closer co-operation with Japan is gradually prevailing among the French citizens." But according to a Berlin report, Decoux "asked for Japanese co-operation" in defending Indo-China from Chinese troops and American planes stationed in Free China.

[In mid-November Tokyo radio claimed that Chinese troop movements just north of the border were "aimed principally at Indo-China." and on Nov. 24 Chungking sources told of Japanese troop concentrations in Northern Burma, Thailand and Indo-China, apparently looking toward an invasion of China's Yunnan Province.]

The recent bombing of Haiphong and other Indo-Chinese ports by American planes will probably lead to more Japanese "offers" of "protection." Perhaps significantly, a Japanese Embassy spokesman on Saigon radio recently pointed to the North African invasion as proof that the "Anglo-Americans" would have invaded Indo-China had they not been "held down" by Japan.

The first long step toward complete Japanese control of Indo-China's economy was taken last July 18, when after a year of negotiating Admiral Decoux signed an economic agreement with Japan. A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said at that time that if Indo-China should "disregard Japan's desires we would use armed force if necessary."

Under the agreement, all of Indo-China's surplus rice, corn, cattle hides, flax, iron ore, manganese, and bauxite were to be shipped to Japan. A Tokyo domestic broadcast commented arrogantly, "All of [these] products will be supplied to Japan at a low price, [although] we could obtain goods from Indo-China without paying anything if we desired."

In return, the Japanese were to sell to Indo-China such "small wares and light manufactured goods" as they could spare, at whatever prices they chose to set.

Tokyo reported in September that a further agreement with Admiral Decoux had given Japanese merchants in Indo-China a virtual monopoly on certain basic products, including zinc, jute, and phosphorous. The Japanese also took over the exclusive right of exporting aluminum and other minerals from Indo-China.

Australia Plans to Assume States' Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 2—The Australian Labor Government's plan of transferring additional power from the states to the Federal Government is now virtually assured of acceptance. The Federal Constitution Convention, composed of Federal and state representatives—which has been working on the proposal, has agreed to terms which will ensure immediate action on the proposal.

The primary purpose of the proposed changes is to give the Federal Government additional powers to insure adequate postwar reconstruction. These include powers over civil life including legislation for control of trusts, combines and monopolies, employment and unemployment, marketing and distribution of commodities, prices, air transport and uniformity of railway guages.

Central Powers

The states have agreed, under a section of the existing constitution, voluntarily to "refer" certain specified power to the Commonwealth.

By this means they set a limit to the powers they are losing and at the same time do not run the risk of wartime referendum which might result in people swinging in behind the Federal Government and voting it much greater powers than the states presently wish to concede.

Although the Federal Government by the compromise now adopted by the convention won't get all it sought, it at least is promised powers greater than any other Commonwealth Government has exercised in peacetime. Among the powers which states' delegates are willing to relinquish toward the Commonwealth are those relating to repatriation of members of the fighting forces, a greater say in industrial relationships and employment generally, control of production, and distribution of goods—with the exception of primary products for which specific powers may later be delegated by certain states.

Company Law

Other powers include provision for a uniform Commonwealth company law, control of profiteering, prices, trusts, combines, control of overseas exchange, and markets—the last-named issue, in the past, has been subject of much litigation when the states' rights have been held to be overridden.

It is also proposed to give the Commonwealth authority to unify railway gauges throughout Australia, and control of works regarded as nationally important.

National health is yet another matter the states are prepared to relinquish to the Commonwealth.

All these provisions are in a draft bill which the delegates now take back to the states for adoption by their parliaments as a matter of urgency.

A vital provision declares the states cannot repeal powers granted to the Commonwealth without a referendum of the people of the state affected.

It is true that earlier moves to transfer powers to the Commonwealth by a system now to be adopted had not been successful. During World War I, William Morris Hughes, then Prime Minister, submitted proposals for alteration of the Federal constitution and state parliaments in the same way as now proposed. But only one state parliament passed the necessary legislation.

Some Risk Involved

A somewhat similar result occurred in 1920 in relation to control of civil aviation. Thus Prime Minister Curtin, in accepting the system of reference to the states instead of insisting on a referendum of the people, is taking a certain amount of risk.

In the present temper of the people, however, it is extremely unlikely that state parliaments will risk incurring unpopularity by failing to back up undertakings given to their delegates to the concention. The Federal Government, having shown readiness to meet the states' wishes, would be in a strong position if, through unwillingness of the states to pass a necessary bill, referendum had finally to be taken.

Australia to Feed All Troops in Area

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 2

A major increase in Australia's food production was mapped Dec. 1 by Australian and United States officials after notice that all ships from the United States now must carry munitions and other war supplies.

Food will not be shipped, and Australia now must feed all troops in this war area.

Supply Minister John Beasley, who is also the head of the Ministry of Shipping, was working out the problem in conjunction with United States officials.

Expanded use of Australia's mineral resources for war matériel was pointed up with the arival of an expert United States mission to assist in the development of new mining projects which would operate independently of lend-lease agreements.

Zinc, lead, tin, and tantalite rank high in the mission's objectives.

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ARE YOU in this war or out of it?

If you feel that you, as an American, have a stake in this war, you will welcome the representative of the Victory Fund Committee who probably will call on you during the next few days to tell you of the many advantages available to every investor in the *new* offerings of the U. S. Treasury.

You will welcome him because, whatever you are doing now to help win this war, if all of your surplus dollars are not in there fighting for victory, you are just an interested bystander.

This is not talk; it is as factual as a gun. Do you realize that it takes a billion and a quarter dollars to run this war for *just one week?* Do you know that *right now* our *Treasury* needs funds—*your* funds—to meet current bills for shells, ships, tanks and planes?

That's why the United States Treasury is asking you to invest, from accumulated savings and idle funds, in three new kinds of government securities. They are carefully built to fit the pocketbook of every investor, and one or more of them will meet your needs.

Remember this. Your government isn't asking you to *give* anything to the Treasury. If these securities are not safe, then nothing in the world is safe for any American. These new bonds pay a good rate of interest as long as you hold them. And they are marketable at any time.

When the Victory Fund representative calls on you, welcome him as a war worker. If you miss him, ask your banker or securities dealer for full particulars. Your government needs the loan of your dollars *now* if America's full strength is to be flung into the scales and victory won.

BUY THESE VICTORY 2½'s NOW

Twenty-six year 2½ per cent bonds due December 15, 1968, callable December 15, 1963. Issued in coupon or registered form at the option of the buyer. Commercial banks will not be permitted to hold these bonds until ten years after the date of issue. There is no limit on the amount any eligible investor may purchase. Interest is paid semi-annually, June 15 and Dec. 15. The bonds will be sold in denominations from $500 to $100,000. In the event of the death of a holder, the bonds may be redeemed at 100% and accrued interest for the purpose of satisfying federal estate taxes.

Two series of shorter term obligations: (a) 1¾ per cent bonds due June 15, 1948, and (b) ⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness due one year after issuance. These securities are open for subscription by banks, and also by all other classes of investors, whether private, corporate or institutional.

Other Treasury securities offered to investors through the Victory Fund Committee are Treasury Tax Savings Notes A and C, and U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F and G.

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Beveridge Summarizes His Report on Social Security in Radiocast to Britain

Plan Covers Every Citizen Regardless of His Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2 — The following summary of his social-security report was drawn up by Sir William Beveridge himself and radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation:

A

The plan covers all citizens without upper income limit, but has regard to their different way of life: it is a plan all-embracing in scope of persons and needs, but is classified in its application.

B

In relation to social security, the population falls into four main classes of working age and two others below and above working age, respectively:

Class 1. Employees, that is, persons whose normal occupation is employment under contract service.

Class 2. Others gainfully occupied, including employers, traders, and independent workers of all kinds.

Class 3. Housewives—that is, married women of working age.

Report Emphasizes Postwar Plans Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Dec. 2

The urgent necessity of planning for a better postwar world before the war is won is stressed in the following paragraph from Sir William Beveridge's social-security report:

"Now, when the war is abolishing landmarks of every kind, is the opportunity for using experience in a clear field. A revolutionary moment in the world's history is the time for revolutions, not for patching."

Class 4. Others of working age not gainfully occupied.

Class 5. Below working age.

Class 6. Retired above working age.

C

The sixth class would receive retirement pensions and the fifth would be covered by children's allowances paid from the Exchequer in respect to all children when a responsible parent is in receipt of an insurance benefit or pension and in respect of all children except one in other cases. The four other classes will be insured for security appropriate to their circumstances. All classes will be covered for comprehensive medical treatment and rehabilitation and for funeral expenses.

D

Every person in Classes 1, 2, and 3 will pay a single security contribution by stamp on a single insurance document each week or combination of weeks. In Class 1, the employer also will contribute, affixing an insurance stamp and deducting the employee's share from his wages or salary. The contribution will differ from one class to another according to the benefits provided and will be higher for men than women so as to secure the benefits for Class 3.

E

Subject to simple contribution conditions, every person in Class 1 will receive benefits for unemployment and disability pension on retirement, medical treatment, and funeral expenses. Class 2 will receive all these except unemployment and disability benefit during the first 13 weeks of disability. Class 4 will receive all except unemployment and disability benefit.

As a substitute for the unemployment benefit, a training benefit will be available to all classes other than Class 1 to assist them to find a new livelihood if the present ones fail. A maternity grant, provision for widowhood and separation, and qualification for retirement pensions will be secured to Class 3 by virtue of their husband's contributions; in addition to the maternity grant, housewives who take paid work will receive the maternity benefit for 13 weeks to enable them to give up working before and after childbirth.

F

The unemployment benefit, disability benefit, basic retirement pension after the transition period, and training benefit will be at the same rate irrespective of previous earning. This rate will provide by itself the income necessary for subsistence in all normal cases. There will be a joint rate for a man and wife who is not gainfully occupied. Where there is no wife or she is gainfully occupied there will be a lower single rate; where there is no wife but a dependent above the age for the children's allowance there will be a dependent allowance.

The maternity benefit for housewives who work also for gain will be at a higher rate than the single rate in unemployment or disability, while their unemployment and disability benefit will be at a lower rate; there are special rates also for widowhood as described below. With these exceptions all rates of benefit will be the same for men and women.

Disability due to industrial accident or disease will be treated like all other disability for the first 13 weeks; if the disability continues thereafter, the disability benefit at a flat rate will be replaced by the industrial pension related to the earnings of the individual, subject to the minimum and maximum.

G

The unemployment benefit will continue at the same rate without a means test so long as unemployment lasts, but will normally be subject to the condition of attendance at work or a training center after a certain period. The disability benefit will continue at the same rate without a means test so long as disability lasts or till it is replaced by an industrial pension, subject to acceptance of suitable medical treatment or vocational training.

H

Pensions other than industrial would be paid only on retirement. They may be claimed at any time after the minimum-age retirement of 65 for men and 60 for women. The rate of pension would be increased above the basic rate if retirement were postponed. Contributory pensions as of right would be raised to the full basic rate gradually during the transition period of 20 years in which adequate pensions, according to needs, would be paid to all persons requiring them. The position of existing pensioners would be safeguarded.

Family Allowances Under Plan

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 2—If the Beveridge social security plan is adopted a sample British family of four will have the following increases in security:

	Old	New
Unemployment insurance	$7.60 26 Wks.	$11.20 Indefinitely
Nonindustrial disability	$3.60 26 Wks.	$11.20 Indefinitely
Old-age pension	$4.00 a Wk.	$8.00 a week
Marriage (For working women)	None	Up to $40
Funeral allowance	None	From $24 for infants to $80 for adults
Industrial disability	Half-pay up to $7 weekly plus $1.60 for two children	$11.20 for 13 weeks, then two-third pay up to $15.20

I

While permanent pensions would no longer be granted to widows of working age without dependent children, there would be for all widows a temporary benefit at a higher rate than the unemployment or disability benefit, followed by a training benefit where necessary. For widows with the care of dependent children, there would be a guardian benefit in addition to children's allowances adequate for subsistence without other means.

The position of existing widows on pension would be safeguarded.

J

For a limited number of cases of need not covered by social insurance, national assistance subject to a uniform means test would be available.

K

Medical treatment covering all requirements would be provided all citizens by a national health service organized under health departments, and postmedical rehabilitation treatment will be provided for all persons capable of profiting by it.

L

A Ministry of Social Security will be established, responsible for social insurance, national assistance and encouragement and supervision of voluntary insurance and will take over so far as necessary for these purposes the present work of other Government departments and of local authorities in these fields.

Following is an outline of the main financial proposals:

An insured man would make a weekly contribution of 4s. 3d. to cover all the benefits and services provided. An employer would contribute 3s. 3d. Insured women would pay 3s. 6d. and an employer would pay 2s. 6d. The estimated cost to the National Exchequer would be £350,000,000 in 1945, instead of £265,000,000 under existing commitments. The cost to insured persons would be £194,000,000 in 1945, instead of £69,000,000. The cost to employers would be £137,000,000, instead of £83,000,000.

Following are the main changes from existing practice proposed:

The employment benefit would be raised from 38s. a week for 26 weeks, followed by assistance on a means test, to 56s. a week unlimited in time without a means test, subject to attendance at a training center if unemployment were prolonged. The old-age benefit from 20s. a week for man and wife, supplemented by an assistance board according to needs to 40s. a week on retirement from work plus 2s. a week increase each year that retirement is postponed. Widowhood from 18s. to 40s. a week. Maternity £2 to £4. Funeral from nil to £20. Industrial disability from a maximum of 35s. to a minimum of 56s. and a maximum of 76s. a week. Other disability from 18s. to 56s. a week.

Medical treatment at present provides the service of a general practitioner for an insured man only with additional treatment and benefits in some cases. The plan envisages comprehensive treatment, including hospital, dental, ophthalmic, and convalescent homes for a whole family and the cost of medical rehabilitation.

What Type Man Is Beveridge? He Proves Theories With Facts

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—What sort of man is Sir William Beveridge who for the past 17 months has been evolving a master plan for a new era of social and economic security for the British people?

He is, perhaps, the outstanding example in Britain of that rare combination of a brilliant theorist and a practical expert. Great scholarship in his case has been devoted to his life's work in behalf of the Government starting in World War One. The intellect which gained for him exceptional honors at Oxford in mathematics, the classics, and literature has been directed for the past 40 years to the problems of unemployment, pensions, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, insurance, and the wartime tasks of munition making and food rationing.

Now as a fitting culmination to all this experience comes his greatest work—a comprehensive nationwide plan which may earn for him the gratitude in the future of countless humble homes from which the specters of unemployment, penniless old age, and poor health have been largely eliminated.

Sir William may well become the mascot of forces which are gathering to end want in this country. He would make a good mascot if only for his spritelike appearance. His signature tune might well be one of Greig's themes on the gnomes.

Dynamo of Energy

With straying white locks and a ruddy complexion, he continues at 63 to be a dynamo of inexhaustible energy. For his latest report he has investigated virtually the whole life of Britain. He and his collaborators have been into highways and byways of wartime Britain learning from ordinary working men and women, from the poorest homes, from the blind and deaf, from the sick and crippled just how tough life can be for those who have hitherto been unable to afford security back of them. His experience was all the more vivid for the added wartime distress he encountered either from bomb damage, loss of the means of livelihood or bereavements of battle which the folk he encountered had suffered.

When bombs were raining on London, Sir William worked on his notes through nights of terror in a basement shelter of the Reform Club in the West End. On week ends, he snatched a few hours of classical quiet at Oxford where he is Master of University College which likes to consider itself the oldest educational institution in Britain dating back to Alfred the Great in the ninth century.

"Is Beveridge just an intellect bombilating in a human vacuum?" I have been asked. After sitting around the table on several occasions during this war discussing the Federal Union with Sir William I can answer sincerely, "No." In the earlier days of the war when Sir William had more time for private discussions about the future, he showed himself not only inspired with a great belief in mankind's future but he also showed himself as especially capable of stimulating constructive discussion among a small circle of very varied opinion.

One could describe him as thoroughly "human." Moreover, his keen sense of humor is indicated by the fact that Sir William includes in his long list of weighty books and publications enumerated in "Who's Who," the surprising title of "Swiss—a Submarine War Game" which apparently was invented in 1916 in moments off from munition making.

Figure in Last War

Governmental circles of the last war particularly remember him for his brilliant conception of the Ministry of Munitions and also as a man whose abrupt manners were difficult to get used to. Sir William is unmarried, but among books he has published is "An Anthology of Thoughts on Woman." Sir William's friends now say his manners have mellowed considerably.

It has just become known here that Sir William, having disposed of his report, is taking a Scottish wife Dec. 15—Mrs. Janet Mair, a lifelong collaborator with him in his social security work.

A Fabian socialist all his life in politics, Sir William nevertheless has showed an adaptability and facility for getting on with other people and understanding their different viewpoints by being, from 1906 to 1908, leader writer for that pillar of conservative journalism, the Morning Post.

His interest in and his work for the Federal Union organization here has shown that he holds a far-sighted vision that Europe, and ultimately the whole world, one day will find peace and prosperity through some form or forms of Federal Government. That this man of great practical inclination and experience should have so strongly supported the Federal Union movement in its early days looks like one of the best encouragements to Federal enthusiasts.

In the meantime, however, Sir William finds many of these enthusiasts trying to go too fast. He has been fully preoccupied lately with practical measures for social reform at home which he sees as an essential preliminary to world planning.

Length of Report Sets Back Debate

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 2

When parliamentarians received their copies of the Beveridge report yesterday they were astonished at its length—the equivalent of three good-size novels.

The 300,000-word, two-volume report was issued while some impatient members of the House of Commons were complaining that the press had received advance copies Nov. 27.

Now, they conclude, they will not be able to debate it until after Christmas, at the earliest.

Bill Prevents Cut In Service Pay

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed Dec. 1 a bill under which an enlisted man in the Navy or Marine Corps would not suffer a pay cut upon being appointed to commissioned rank for temporary service.

Previously, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee said, an enlisted man with 15 years of service, if temporarily appointed to warrant rank, was entitled to pay and allowances of $3,481 per year.

If subsequently his qualifications justified temporary appointment as an ensign or second lieutenant, his pay and allowances would amount to only $3,031.

Promotion to the grade of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) or First Lieutenant would not have entitled him to pay and allowances equivalent to that which he received when temporarily appointed to the rank of warrant officer.

The Committee said the situation corrected by the bill had previously caused a number of enlisted men, selected for temporary commissions, to decline apointment at a time when the war effort requires in the lower grades a large number of commissioned officers with considerable Naval or Marine Corps experience.

Race Tracks to Operate If Not Hitting War Effort

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Race tracks will continue to operate as long as they do not conflict with the war effort, the Thoroughbred Racing Associations decided at the organization's first annual meeting here yesterday.

Thirty-five tracks were represented at the meeting of the Association, which was organized last March in Chicago with John C. Clark, head of Hialeah Park, as President. After interchanging ideas on war relief, taxes, operation and management, the members announced they would also continue to devote themselves to aiding the war effort, such as this year, when more than $2,000,000 was raised for various service relief organizations.

Tornado in Georgia Brings 5 Fatalities

LINCOLNTON, Ga., Dec. 2 (AP)—A tornado swirling over this section killed five Negroes, injured at least a score of persons and leveled several homes late yesterday.

The victims were residents of Lincolnton, in Southeast Georgia. Property damage from high winds also was reported in Millen and Washington, Ga. Telephone communication from this City to other sections was cut off by the storm and had not been restored this morning.

Pensions for All in Program; Doubles Old-Age Allowances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—Sir William Beveridge's 300,000-word social security plan, made public yesterday, calls for the doubling of present old-age pensions, extension of health and unemployment insurance, payment of funeral allowances, and payment of benefits to women workers when they marry.

Other salient points, as outlined by Sir William, are as follows:

The plan has three sides to it. It includes, in Sir William's own words, "First, a scheme of all-in social insurance or cash benefits."

It includes, second, a general scheme of children's allowances, both when the responsible parent is earning, and when he is not earning.

It includes, third, a comprehensive scheme of medical treatment of every kind for all who wish to avail themselves of it.

The Beveridge plan applies to all citizens, and not only to those who work for employers. Businessmen and others who do not have employers are not, of course, provided for in the safeguards against unemployment. And no provision is made to insure a person who doesn't earn by his work against losing earnings when he is incapacitated.

Weekly Contribution

But old-age payments, funeral expenses and medical costs are assured to all. The individual will be able to qualify for these benefits by a single weekly contribution paid through one insurance stamp.

A married couple is seen by Sir William as a team which would receive a joint "retirement" pension of $8 a week upon the husband's retirement at the age of 65. If he failed to retire at 65, the pension would not be paid, but for every year he continued to work, approximately 40 cents a week would be added to his pension when he did receive it.

If the wife is working after the husband retires, the husband would receive a pension of $4.80.

A single man and a single woman would each be entitled to $4.80 upon retirement at 65 and 60, respectively.

The present "old-age" pension is $2 weekly to men over 65 and women over 60, irrespective of whether they are single or married.

Central Ministry Provided

As Sir William envisages it, employers and employees will contribute at a maximum joint rate of 7s. 6d. weekly, with the employer putting in 3s. 3d. and the employee 4s. 3d. A single central Ministry of Social Security would be assigned the task of administering the whole plan.

Appended to the lengthy report was a memorandum prepared by Sir George Epps, Government actuary, outlining the budget and listing estimated revenues and expenditures in 1945, when Sir William hopes to see the scheme in operation, and 1965, when the pensions would reach their peak.

This foresees revenues and expenditures of £697,000,000 in 1945 and £858,000,000 in 1965. It is estimated that the cost to the Exchequer in 1945 would be £351,000,000, as compared with the present disbursement of £265,000,000 under existing schemes. It would be necessary, therefore, to raise £86,000,000 in new money in 1945.

Follows Recommendations

Included in the scheme are many suggestions that have been advanced from time to time by the Trades Union Council and by women's organizations.

For example, women would be paid a marriage grant of £1 for every 40 contributions prior to marriage up to a minimum of £10. Wives would be regarded as equal partners with their husbands and entitled to half the husband's pension, even if separated.

Beveridge Report Supersedes War

Recorded by CBS

New York, Dec. 2

The Beveridge report almost swamped the war off the front pages of yesterday evening's London newspapers, BBC news analyst Robert Fraser said in a radiocast.

Saying that the report "has stolen the newspaper headlines, even if only for a day, from Stalingrad and Tunisia," because of the immense public interest, Mr. Fraser continued:

"The British people seem to have managed at one and the same time to make all-out war effort and yet to maintain an almost passionate interest in their social future. . . ."

Provision is made for a flat maternity benefit of £4 and a benefit of 36s. weekly for 13 weeks.

Parents already receiving benefits from unemployment or disability insurance would be provided with an allowance of 8s. for each child and all other parents would get 8s. for all but the first child.

All Entitled to Benefits

Sir William's proposals place no ceiling on earning power for the beneficiaries. Nor would it be necessary for claimants of benefits to prove their need. They would be entitled to the benefits just as they would be if they were policyholders in a private insurance company.

One of the most interesting features of the plan is that benefits are all fixed at the minimum subsistence level rather than upon past earnings. All industries are to bear an equal share of the burden, excepting a few exceptionally hazardous occupations, such as coal mining.

Sir William declared his plan was thoroughly British in origin, and denied that it had any resemblance to schemes developed in the United States or Russia.

"The only thing this plan is like at all," he said, "is the New Zealand plan."

Rationing Shackles Liquor Bootlegging

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Rationing and priorities have put a crimp in the bootlegging business, Treasury officials say in reporting a sharp drop in liquor law violations.

Only 742 arrests were made by investigators of the alcohol tax unit in October, compared with 1,953 in October last year. The number of stills seized also was below last year—442, compared with 1,060.

Treasury officials attributed the decline in bootlegging to rationing of sugar and the inability of moonshiners to get copper for stills.

"Many bootleggers also have probably gone into legitimate employment in war plants," said a Treasury officer who asked that his name not be used. "And, of course, many have probably gone into the Army."

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Paint Saga: 'House of Tanguy' In Philadelphia Exhibition

By Dorothy Grafly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Franz de Merlier, Belgian-born Pennsylvania artist, for many years on intimate terms of the grandsons of farmers who broke the land in Pocopson Valley on the Brandywine a hundred years ago, is holding an exhibition of his paint saga, "The House of Tanguy," at the Young Men's Christian Association.

Until recently Mr. de Merlier had his home and studio in the house of Wilmer Worthington Tanguy, whose portrait, seated in an old rocking chair in front of the great stone farmhouse built by his grandfather, is the key to the cycle of pictures.

The Tanguy forebears were French Calvinists or Huguenots who settled in San Domingo and fled to this country during the insurrection of 1812, finally settling in the Pocopson Valley in 1832.

Sturdily Honest

The founding Tanguys were deeply religious, shrewd, acquisitive, and sturdily honest. They knew how to acquire land, work it, and hold it.

The de Merlier cycle, however, begins with the decline of "The House of Tanguy." Wilmer, unlike his father, was not sturdy. Instead he leaned on the elder for advice and action. So de Merlier paints him—a languid old man half sleeping his life away in the shadow of the fine old stone house that still typifies the strength of the early settlers.

The cycle introduces you also to Florence, Wilmer's daughter, with whom he lives, a heavy, peasant type, who lives only to sleep, and whose housekeeping, as attested by "Florence's Wash," another canvas in the series, is of the sketchiest.

"House at Moonlight"

De Merlier shows Florence in "House at Moonlight," as she plods homeward from the spring house, head down, eyes not seeing the beauty of the light as it strikes the farm house.

Then there is the human touch of "Wilmer's Kitchen," minus Wilmer, but plus all the worn old furnishings, the old coal stove, Wilmer's favorite rocker, the worn linoleum, Florence's coat carelessly hung on a nail on the wall, and, over all, the staunch beamed ceiling of an earlier pioneer era.

But Wilmer was not always thus. There was a time when he was an able carpenter, obsessed with fondness for cupolas which he placed on almost every building on the farm from corn crib to spring house. This architectural note de Merlier preserves in several of his canvases.

Studied the Soil

Thus throughout the cycle you get the feeling of the land, the man, and what has happened to both. In the farm landscapes de Merlier has studied the spread of soil erosion through the years, the flow of the hills, the clouds, the old orchard trees as dilapidated as Wilmer, and Wilmer, himself, plodding dully uphill homeward along the ruts of soil.

Even verdure shares the general deterioration. Here and there de Merlier has painted flowers growing half wild against the stone walls of the house, or among the grass and weeds—flowers whose ancestors were trim and well cared-for in the days when grandfather Tanguy founded his line in the Pocopson Valley.

But most poignant of all, perhaps, is "Florence's Peach Tree," that grew from a seed tossed carelessly from the kitchen window years ago.

Tying past and present is de Merlier, himself, seen in self-portrait, earnestly painting away in a part of the old house converted into a studio. But now he lives "Two Fields Over," as Wilmer tells all who ask. And "Two Fields Over," on canvas, brings to a close a cycle that is rich in human interest.

Labor Board Penalizes Union For Violation of Good Faith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—A labor organization has lost its union maintenance shop clause for the first time because of a strike.

The War Labor Board acted unanimously today on the basis of a Mediation Panel report which said the American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers Union at the East Alton (Ill.) Manufacturing Company acted irresponsibly. The Panel also criticised the company, which is engaged 100 per cent in war work, for what it termed an "anti-union attitude."

The Board has refused to grant union maintenance on several occasions because of strikes, but never before has it withdrawn one already established.

The directive said the union's request for continuance of the clause awarded by the old Defense Mediation Board in 1941 was denied "with the understanding, however, that if after six months the union satisfies the National War Labor Board of its good faith and responsibility, it will then be granted a union maintenance clause similar to that previously in force but with an escape clause added."

The "escape clause" commonly used provides 15 days for employees to withdraw from a union. If they don't, they are bound then to maintain their membership for the duration of the contract.

The Mediation Panel said that although it was "convinced that the company is by no means blameless for its highly unsatisfactory labor relations, it remains the undeniable fact that the local union, with thoroughly irresponsible disregard of its national obligations, called a serious strike over comparatively small issues. . . .

"If the panel were convinced of the wholehearted repentance of the union for its violation of labor's pledge to the President, it might feel that the company's persistently anti-union attitude would make an immediate grant of union maintenance the surest guarantee of stability of relationship."

The union contended the company provoked the strike last September by delaying action on grievances and giving preferred treatment to an independent union.

On the wage issue, the Board postponed a decision pending a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Union's demand for a retroactive five-cent hourly award to all employees in the smokeless powder plant who did not receive that increase in April was denied.

The Board ordered that after one year all employees shall receive one week's vacation with pay; those with continuous service of more than five years shall receive two-week vacations with a week and a half pay, and those with more than 10 years, two weeks' vacation with two weeks' pay.

Ford Motor Strikers Return in Canada

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 2 (AP)—The huge Ford Motor Company of Canada resumed production Dec. 1 with all striking workmen back at their jobs after a week's idleness, and an investigation begun of the status of 37 women workers.

Justice C. P. McTague of the Supreme Court of Ontario was appointed to study the cases of the 37 women, whose employment in one plant department brought on the strike. The union—United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.)—charged the women were hired in violation of a union-company collective bargaining agreement.

Both company and union agreed to accept Justice McTague's decision. The strike was settled yesterday when workers accepted mediation proposals of Ontario Labor Minister Peter Heenan. Some midnight shift workers reported last night and all workmen were back on their jobs today.

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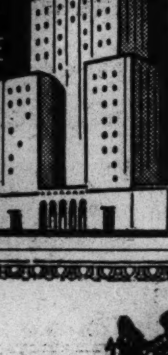

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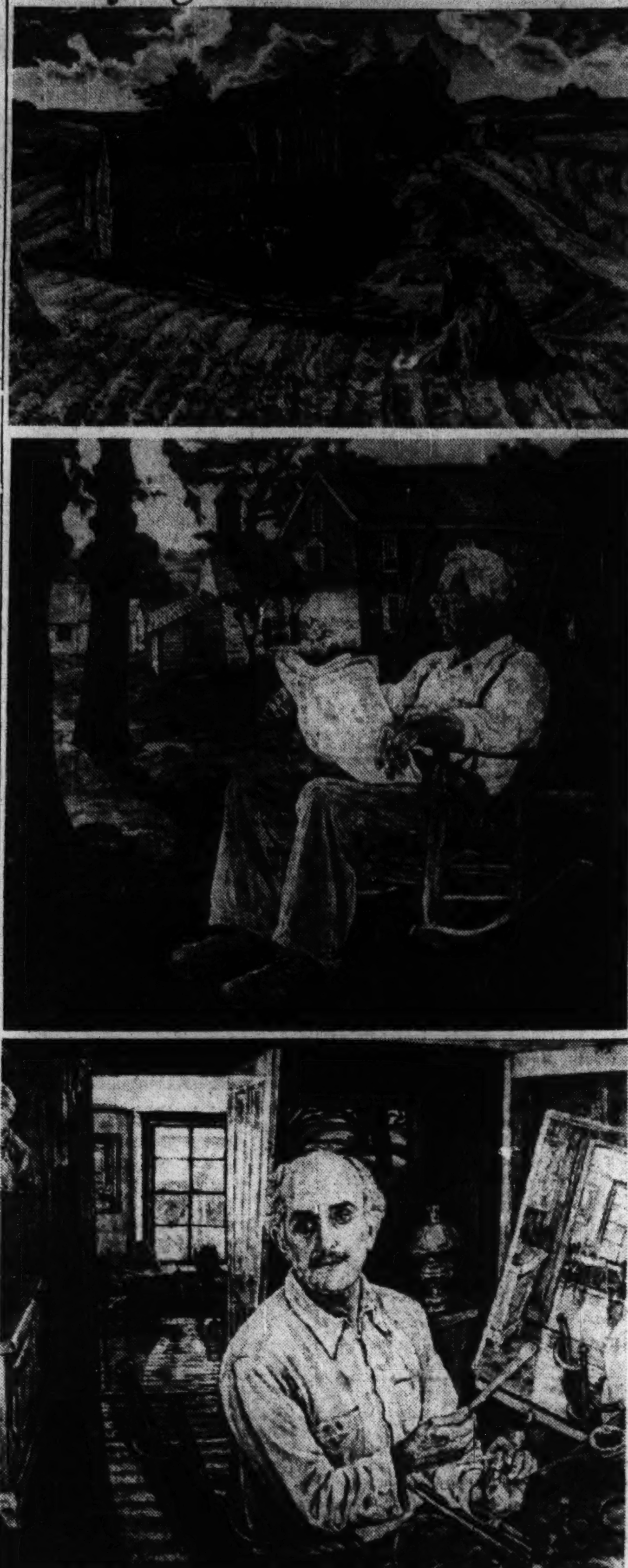

Franz de Merlier, Artist

Feeling of Land and Man Caught on Canvas

Top: "The Calf's Pound." Center: Portrait of Wilmer Worthington Tanguy, seated in an old rocking chair in front of the great stone farmhouse built by his grandfather, is the key to the cycle of pictures on exhibition. Bottom: Self portrait by Franz de Merlier, who is earnestly painting away in a part of the old Tanguy house converted into a studio.

Meat Rationing Coupon Plan Likely to Drive One to Eggs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—You'll have to learn how to juggle a new kind of money soon to put meat on the table.

Disclosing a few more details of the meat rationing program scheduled for early next year, the Office of Price Administration explained some phases of the point rationing system which has been developed particularly for handling such commodities.

Shortly after New Year's everyone will get war ration book No. 2. No. 1 was the sugar book which also is being used for coffee. Book No. 2 will contain 192 coupons of different colors, denominations, and lettering.

These coupons are the coin of the new money system which Americans will have to master. Instead of pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves, you'll have a red A-1 coupon, a red A-2 coupon, a red A-5 coupon, a red A-3 coupon, a red B-1 coupon, and so on, through the whole alphabet (except I and O), and then all over again for the blue coupons in the same book.

When meat rationing starts, OPA will assign certain letters for use the first month or period of weeks—perhaps red A, B and C for February—and then will put out a price list, in points, on various kinds of meat—maybe something like this:

Cut	Pts. per Lb.
Hamburger	1
Porterhouse	8
Lamb chops	3
Round steak	4
Bacon	5

This illustration is strictly hypothetical, because the big question which officials haven't settled yet is the point values to be assigned different kinds of meat. The points represent the figures on the coupons. An A-1 or an S-1 is good for one point, a B-5 or T-5 five points and so on. Two C-2's can be used for a 4-point purchase.

From this point on, you budget your points just like your money, except that it will be your points rather than your money that will be rationed. You might have a ration of 48 meat points for February. If you spend all your coupons on porterhouse, well, you spend them all on porterhouse and that's that. If your taste runs to hamburger you get more of it for your coupons.

The Government has printed 160,000,000 of these new "ration money" books, so that everyone can have one. While meat is expected to be the first commodity rationed with it, other things may be allotted with the same book. For instance, all the red coupons could be used for meat leaving all the blue coupons for perhaps clothing, although OPA does not contemplate clothing rationing at present.

Generally, the point values will be figures on available supplies rather than on intrinsic values. In some cases OPA might juggle the points from month to month to influence the public to choose more plentiful things by making those items "cheap" in points. In the case of meat, for instance, steaks might be made very "expensive" in points to get people to eat more plentiful roasts—if that were the case—or pork might be made more expensive than beef, or vice versa.

P. S. You'll still have to pay real money, of course, as well as coupons.

Nimitz Sees Big Job For Navy in 1943

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 2 (AP)—The job ahead for the Navy in the Pacific will mount in difficulty as it "moves forward into areas more strongly held by the enemy," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said, but "our efforts in the past year have inspired the entire fleet with a dauntless spirit which gives me full confidence in ultimate victory."

The commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet spoke at a presentation of medals to 21 officers and men at the submarine base.

"It is a pleasure to present awards to this particular group as the first year of the war comes to a close," he said. "Submarines and air units have been the spearheads of our early efforts to push the enemy back and to establish stepping stones for our advance.

Success Cheers Fleet

"We in the Pacific Fleet were cheered by the successes of our submarines in destroying enemy shipping, much of it within sight of his principal harbors. Similarly the courage and tireless devotion of the air arm has been a powerful stimulus.

"I mention Lieut. Jack R. Crutchfield, who is to receive the Silver Star Medal. A new submarine to which he was attached as diving officer withstood three separate and severe depth-charge attacks largely because of his enterprise and tireless enegy in training all personnel.

"I especially commend the work of three flying officers. They are Capt. F. P. Sherman, commanding officer of the (aircraft carrier) Wasp when she was lost by enemy action in the South Pacific; Lieut. Commander Wallace M. Beakley, who commanded the Wasp's air group, and Lieut. Harold H. Larsen, commander of Torpedo Squadron 8.

"Captain Sherman was largely responsible for the excellent planning of air support which made possible the complete success of our initial occupation of the Solcman Islands last August.

Directed Tulagi Attack

"Lieut. Commander Beakley coordinated and supervised the execution of air support in these amphibious operations. He remained on station in the air above Tulagi for eight hours until the success of our efforts was assured.

"The unquenchable fighting spirit which Torpedo Squadron 8 displayed in its attack on Japanese carriers at Midway has since brought much misery to the Japs in the South Pacific."

Captain Sherman, whose home is at Melrose, Mass., and Commander Beakley of Vineland, N. J., were among nine to whom Admiral Nimitz awarded Navy Crosses.

Tony Martin Out Of Navy as 'Unfit'

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Dismissed for "unfitness" from the Navy with which he had served 11 months, singer-actor Tony Martin returned today to Los Angeles and the prospect of an immediate interview with his Beverly Hills Draft Board.

The radio and picture performer boarded a bus for the south at Oakland last night, dressed in the civilian clothes he had said he did not "want to walk around in," and his face partly concealed by dark glasses.

Only a few hours before an order had reached the Treasure Island Navy base stripping Mr. Martin, former husband of film star Alice Faye, of his rating as a chief specialist and releasing him from the service. Naval officials made clear the dismissal "doesn't carry any degradation" and should not be construed as a dishonorable discharge.

At Treasure Island Mr. Martin had been assigned to staging entertainment for Navy personnel. Last summer Lieut. Commander Maurice N. Aroff was court-martialed on Treasure Island on various charges of falsehood and unofficer-like conduct, one of which was that, contrary to Naval regulations, he accepted a $950 automobile as a gift from Mr. Martin for facilitating the singer's enlistment.

Office Plums Make Representatives Smile

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Members of the new Congress who take their seats on Jan. 4 are being instructed by the Chief Clerk of the House in the rights, privileges and emoluments of their office.

According to a booklet called "Information for Representatives-Elect to the Seventy-eighth Congress," issued by Chief Clerk South Trimble, the official $10,000 annual salary is just part of said emoluments.

The moment they start their journey from their homes to the capital to take the oath of office, members get on Uncle Sam's expense account. They receive 20 cents a mile travel allowance to and from each regular session of Congress.

As soon as they hit Washington, Mr. Trimble reminds them, they are entitled to up-to-date office suites with all the accoutrements. Once set up in his office, a Representative can start casting about for hired help to the tune of not more than $6,500 per year. The law limits the number of employees to three, and the top pay to $3,900. Any part of the salary allotment not used reverts to the Treasury, but generally it is used up.

For each year in office, a Representative is allowed $50 for airmail and special delivery postage. This is in addition to the franking privilege, under which ordinary mail may be sent at Government expense. To obtain stationery for his office, the Representative draws an additional $200 per session. And if he wants to use the telegraph instead of mail for official business, he may do so at the expense of Congress.

For the asking, a Representative may obtain, mostly for mailing to constituents, 75 copies of the daily Congressional Record, the established price of which is $1.50 per month.

Contrary to widespread belief, Representatives get no free haircuts or free meals, but there is a doctor's office in the Capitol which gives them free treatment for minor ailments.

Nonetheless, what with living costs and taxes what they are and the cost of election campaigns every other year, many members declare they serve at a personal sacrifice.

Not counting the unlimited franking privilege and the mileage allowance which varies in individual cases, a member of the House is entitled to $10,000 personal salary, $6,500 for office salaries, $200 for stationery, $50 for airmail and special delivery stamps, and $1,350 in subscriptions to the Congressional Record, an aggregate of $18,100.

Ecuador President Sure U. S. to Win

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—President Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador said yesterday that President Roosevelt's magnificent wartime job may be better understood after seeing the backing he has in the United States Military Academy.

He expressed assurance that with the welding of the civilian element in the United States as exemplified by Mr. Roosevelt and the military element as represented by West Point, America will win the war and the peace that follows.

The Ecuadorian Chief Executive, greeted by a 21-gun salute, upon arrival here was met by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wiltby, Superintendent of the Military Academy. Later he dined with 17 other high ranking officers of the institution.

President del Rio marked his four-hour visit with a tribute "to the illustrious President of the United States."

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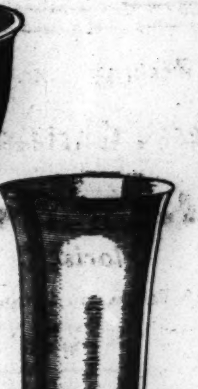
If you have had your heart set on a tea service, or need other sterling pieces to round out your silver, why not put them on your Christmas list this year? At Shreve's you'll find more fine sterling from which to choose. And you'll also discover that Shreve's unsurpassed engraving will give added charm and beauty.

Prices include Federal tax

Sterling silver tea service from an old English design, circa 1714-1727. Five pieces sold only as a set, $165. Hot water kettle, $148.50

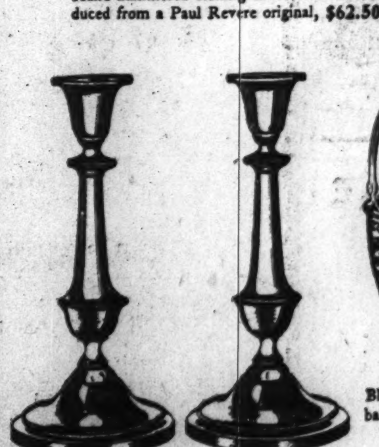
Sterling silver bowl from an old Irish original, Dublin 1696. 9 inches in diameter, $41.80



Sterling silver vase reproduced from an original by Benjamin Wynkoop, New York, 1711. 7¼ inches high, $35

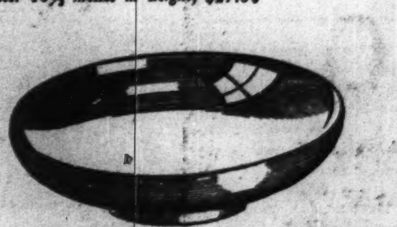
Sterling silver water pitcher reproduced from an old Colonial original, made circa 1780. 4½ pint capacity, $82.50

Hand-hammered sterling silver creamer and sugar bowl reproduced from a Paul Revere original, $62.50 for two pieces.



Colonial design candlesticks with bead decoration. Weighted bases. 10½ inches in height, $27.50 the pair.

Blue glass-lined sterling sugar basket, $8.25



Sterling mint dish reproduced from an old original, London 1648. 6 inches in diameter, $9.50.

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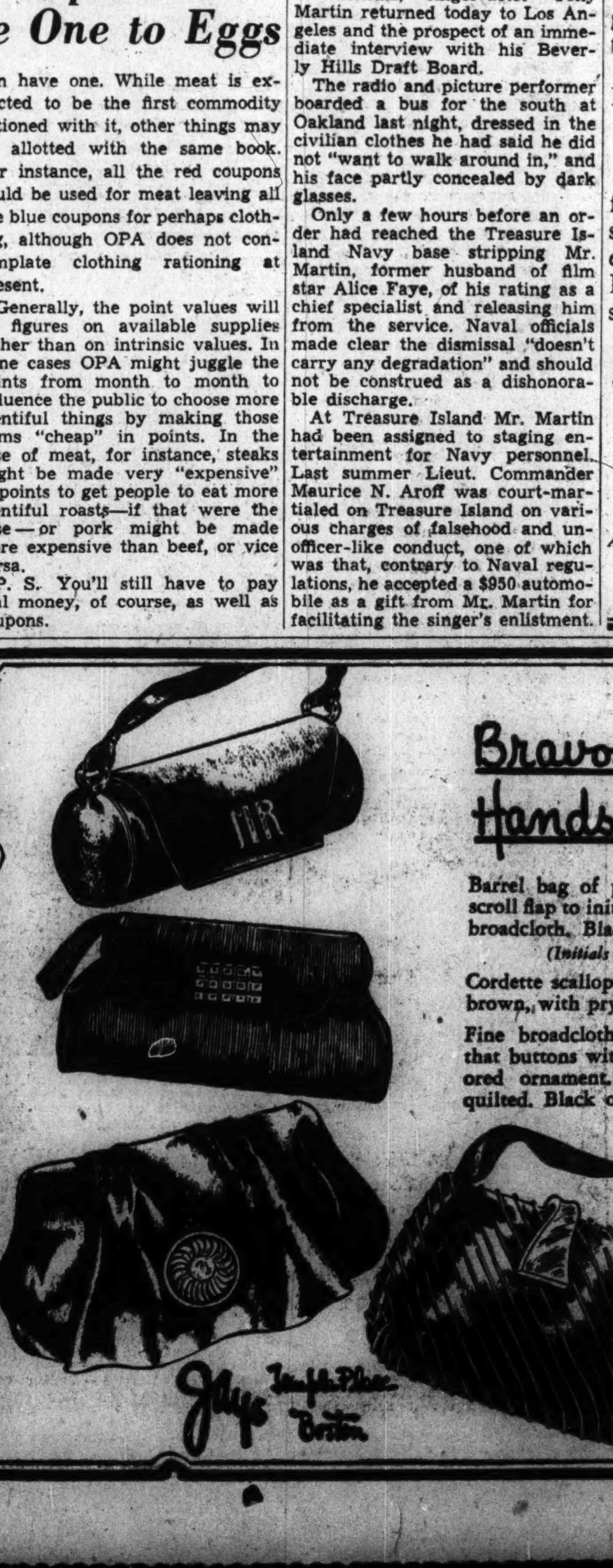

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Luxurious broadcloth bag stitched diagonally. Closed with simulated shell clip. Black or brown ...10.90

Jay's Temple Place Boston

President Sad About No News But Hints Some Is 'Cooking'

Continued from Page 1

about lots of things, a presidential device for politely saying either ask me another or ask me another time.

"When will you be ready to act on manpower?" the President was asked.

Soon.

No Guesses on War

"Do you agree with Capt. Oliver Lyttelton's statement that the war could be won in 1943?"

Mr. Roosevelt replied that Captain Lyttelton was entitled to his guess, like every other man, but for himself, he wanted to know if anyone had noticed him making any guesses as to when the war was over. None had.

And then about the French fleet at Toulon. Could the President add to what already had appeared in the papers?

He couldn't. He said the reports the Government had thus far received had been contradictory and inconclusive. He was not ready to form a definite conclusion as to whether all the ships had been sunk or whether some could be repaired, and so forth.

And the news, such as it was, was still coming from questions. Mr. Roosevelt seemed entirely willing to keep up his end of the barrage and so did the correspondents. What about General de Gaulle? There was a report that he was coming to Washington to visit the President.

Now here was a point which Mr. Roosevelt apparently wanted to make quite clear. Yes, it was likely that General de Gaulle was coming to Washington sometime in the future. The report that he had been invited was not correct. The President had been asked whether he would receive General de Gaulle if he came to Washington and the President said he would be glad to receive General de Gaulle if he came to Washington. Mr. Roosevelt just wanted to have the matter precisely put. That's the way he put it.

Limit on Incomes

When a question about income ceilings came up, Mr. Roosevelt took the conversation and ran clear around the bases without stopping. Here was a topic he wanted to talk about. The initial question had to do with the possibility that the President might act to limit incomes from investments and securities to a $25,000 net as he already has limited salaries. That, he replied, would be up to Congress. He was sympathetic with the idea. Had recommended it once. Might or might not do so again. Hadn't decided, in fact hadn't written anything on his message to Congress to be delivered next month.

But he would like it made clear that while the term of a $25,000 net limit on salaries was accurate —a term used in the executive order itself—it was misleading. He would like it understood that salaries were really limited to $67,200 gross before the payment of taxes and other permitted expenses.

But Mr. Roosevelt kept on going. He wanted to relate a little history about higher salaries and underline the reasonableness of the limit. He cited the railroad situation in 1933. Many roads were on the brink of bankruptcy, he said, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was making loans to tide them over.

Jesse Jones, then Chairman of the RFC, complained, he said, that the roads were paying unnecessarily high salaries—some reaching $150,000 a year, and all averaging about $100,000.

Salary Limit Proposed

Mr. Jones, the President explained, thought that in view of the financial condition of the lines, and in view of the fact that they were borrowing money from the Government, these salaries were exorbitant. He proposed a limitation of $50,000 to be included in the terms of any railroad loans the RFC might make.

The immediate result was what the President called an awful howl from railroad executives. Mr. Jones yielded to the point of a $60,000 salary ceiling for officials of the lines involved and all but one of them agreed.

These officials did so, Mr. Roosevelt continued, because of the emergency in which their railroads found themselves.

Now, he emphasized, there was a different sort of an emergency, one involving the bankruptcy of the nation through the loss of the war or saving the nation through winning the war. For that reason, he thought the public should accept the $67,200 limit on investment income as well as salaries.

WPB-Army Dispute

Still at it, a correspondent wanted to know if there was anything to be said about the controversy between the War Production Board and the Army over the scheduling of production and allocation of raw materials.

The President said there was something to be said and he was glad to say it: It's settled.

The President's volunteered view was that the most important part of the story was that the dispute had been settled by negotiation without at any time retarding actual production.

Mr. Roosevelt did not develop the details of the WPB-Army agreement but it is understood that it fully recognizes the authority of Donald Nelson to schedule all war production.

The conflict between the military and the WPB started when Mr. Nelson informed the services that he planned to revoke their authority to schedule war production and give it to Charles E. Wilson, former head of the General Electric Company and one of the country's acknowledged production geniuses.

As a result of the agreement, Mr. Nelson technically regains control over scheduling. In actual practice, however, the armed services will be allowed to retain most scheduling as long as they do a good job of it.

In effect, Mr. Wilson will schedule aircraft production which has been scheduled poorly up to now and allow the military to continue scheduling other production which, by and large, has been scheduled well. From now on, however, service schedules will be subject to rigid review by Mr. Wilson.

A final question. Did Mr. Roosevelt plan to deliver a fireside chat in the near future?

Yes, sometime before Jan. 1.

All in all, even when most of the President's news is still on the range, it looks as though it were worthwhile to have a press conference. During the war Mr. Roosevelt is not free to give as many answers, but he continues to be willing to take on the questions and, in the main, like it.

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Flair for Records Wins Scholarships

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Six girls with a flair for keeping records were awarded $200 college scholarships for their 4-H Club work Dec. 1.

The six, chosen from 41 girls listed as having "O" records—outstanding—may go to any college they choose, but it must be approved by the State 4-H Club Committee. The scholarships were donated by Chicago business firms. Winners were:

Sallie Cook, Covington, Ga.; Mabel Mason, Swansea, Mass.; Lorraine Manz, Paynesville, Minn.; Sarah Smith, Union, Miss.; Betty Jean Peters, Sidney, Neb.; and Jane Blinco, Portland, Ore.

The girls kept records of everything they did, such as the number of family meals cooked, dresses made, meat, fruit or vegetables canned, batches of bread or cookies baked, and amounts of money won in prizes.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

Fay Bainter

Now in "The War Against Mrs. Hadley."

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jailbreak, and solves homicide case.—M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED — Comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART — Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG SHOT—Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices.—M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings.—M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite gangster motif.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—Murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT — Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief according to formula.—M. Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M. Y. C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of peril.—M. Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Introduces an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. The usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery.—M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wisecracks by musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sentimentalities.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK — Sentimental crime melodrama.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE—Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN — Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence! Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutauity and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED — Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself, under new name and is cleared by confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS — Melodrama about Parisienne who sacrifices self to aid Free French flier and his comrades. Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Musical snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of farmers against dictatorial wholesalers. Rough and tough but effective, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored and too horrific at times.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—A few passages are engaging, humorous or poignant, otherwise pedestrian and over sentimental.—M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neat detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication. —M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative.—M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents.—M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving. semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic.—M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder.—M. Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again.—M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings. M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet airarm.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff.—M.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him.—M. Y.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE—Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce.—M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about husband working in father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages in poor taste. Otherwise one of the best of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Western against background of 1860's. Arrested mental development used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction but, on the whole, written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers—M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD—Story of New York tax driver leading Burma convoy. Exciting scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about a deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with the aid of the camera.—M.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai, with many shots of Chinese victims: Excessively gruesome.—M.

Fascists Seek to Restore Demoralized Italy's Morale

Continued from Page 1

Lavoro Fascista asserted that enemy control of the Mediterranean would mean the end of Italy's national existence. Behind such statements could be heard the voices of millions of disillusioned Italians demanding an explanation why it was necessary to jeopardize the country's future for the arrogant dream of a "mare nostrum."

Trend of Propaganda

The general trend of the Rome propaganda shows that the Italian public is convinced that the Axis has lost the war. Although Virginio Gayda, the versatile editorialist of Giornale d'Italia, assures his readers that Italy will not yield and that the protest of an American invasion does not frighten the Italian people, he carefully refrains from saying that the Axis will win in the end. The best he has to offer is a stalemate in the Mediterranean.

The more irresponsible Mario Appelius, the morale builder of Radio Rome and author of several run-of-the-mill travel books, is using the typical German propaganda method by saying, "In order that . . . we may attain . . . victory, we must visualize the frightful picture that would await us were we to be defeated."

Even though Signor Appelius admits that Italy may "be in for a storm," he advises his listeners to avoid trembling in public. Those who are frightened should tremble at home. Here it must be added that this advice comes from a man who reportedly warned last February in private conversation that the Fascist regime might be over thrown, since the war had already been lost.

It goes without saying that the majority of the Italian people share Signor Appelius's private opinion. However, the shock caused by the North African disaster has been especially severe since it came only a few months after the Fascist Party's bombastic propaganda campaign, launched at the time of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's invasion of Egypt.

Situation Exploited

While the German and Italian legions were streaming across the Egyptian border toward the Nile Delta, the Rome propaganda machine was working day and night in order to buttress the shaken prestige of the Fascist hierarchy. The Party exploited the situation with surprising swiftness and adroitness. The Italian masses were subjected to an especially heavy barrage of nationalistic and imperialistic propaganda. The catchword of a "proletarian Italy" was widely used in order to win the support of the workers for the regime's war policies.

During the first days of Marshal Rommel's advance into Egypt, the Fascist propagandists dominated the political scene chiefly because they impressed the population by reiterating again and again that the war would end in the immediate future.

At that time, it became obvious that the Italian masses were much less interested in an Axis victory than in the prospect of immediate peace.

When, therefore, the offensive came to a halt at El Alamein, the old skepticism began to spread.

Mussolini's widely advertised triumphal entry into Alexandria remained an idle dream. The man in the street remarked that it was much more important to hold Tobruk than to occupy it.

Uneasiness Increased

Now, with Marshal Rommel's retreat and the North African campaign providing a visible answer to Mussolini's recent boast that there would be no second front, the prospect of another winter of war, instead of strengthening their determination, has only increased the uneasiness and restlessness of the masses.

Rioting and open defiance of the Fascist authorities have been reported with increasing frequency.

La Parola degli Italiani, a Communist underground paper published in Italy, states that at Pinerolo, a town near Turin, many women clashed with the police during an antiwar demonstration when troops were leaving for the Russian front. Mutiny of Italian regiments has been reported recently from Gorizia and Athens.

At Tirana, the Capital of Albania, Italian officers and men were tried on a charge of having helped to release from a concentration camp at Mancha, near Sarajewo, several hundred Yugoslav Jews.

Sabotage of Shelters

An especially interesting aspect of the antiwar campaign was mentioned by the Leghorn paper Telegrafo. In an appeal to all citizens, the Fascist daily admitted that unknown saboteurs were engaged in a systematic destruction of the city's air-raid shelters. The paper added that the police had been "unable" to protect the shelters against "such acts of vandalism."

The antiwar elements received powerful support when the Roman Catholic Church, obviously aware of the increasing agitation and eager to further the Pope's plans for a negotiated peace, tried to act as spokesman for the restless masses.

The keynote of the new campaign was sounded by Cardinal Salotti in a sermon preached in St. Peter's in the presence of Pope Pius, twenty Cardinals and a congregation of 25,000.

The Cardinal asked "whether it is good to continue this war, to continue sending so many men to their deaths, to continue the destruction of what human labor has yielded."

Shortly thereafter, Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, pointed out that an Axis victory was by no means certain. In recent weeks, the lower clergy, apparently encouraged by the stand of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, seems to have voiced similar feelings.

Roberto Farinacci's radical Cremona paper Regime Fascista complained that the priests were seeking to destroy the "fighting spirit of the Italians." A priest was quoted as having said that "the [Roman] Catholic people of Italy have no enemies. We are brothers, and this applies to all of us—Americans, Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen. Such is our conviction, and no power on earth will make us change our mind."

Meanwhile, the situation has been deteriorating rapidly. Vague reports hinted that the anti-Fascist opposition was unusually active. The House of Savoy, obviously worried about its own political future, reportedly opened negotiations in order to broaden its political basis. Some advices indicated that the Quirinal had appealed to anti-Fascist circles in Allied countries. The message was said to have urged immediate action before it would be too late.

The situation in the Fascist Party itself was more confused than ever. Mass purges and arrests gave evidence of the bitter struggle between the Mussolini group and the Fascist opposition.

Striking Welders Ordered to Go Back

DETROIT, Dec. 2 (AP)—Approximately 400 welders at the Chrysler Corporation's Kercheval Avenue plant, who left their jobs Dec. 1 in a dispute over the dismissal of a fellow worker, were ordered to return immediately by Leo La Motte, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers.

The work stoppage grew out of the discharge of George Abdullah, a welder, who company officials asserted habitually left his job early every day.

"I won't do a thing for these boys until they stop this fussing around and go back to work," Mr. La Motte said. "It's definitely a grievance and we have organized grievance machinery set up between the union and company to handle such disputes."

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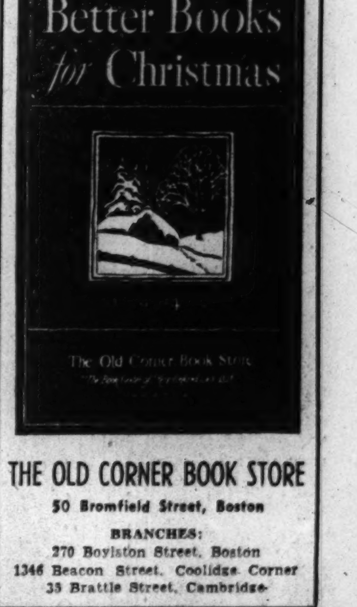

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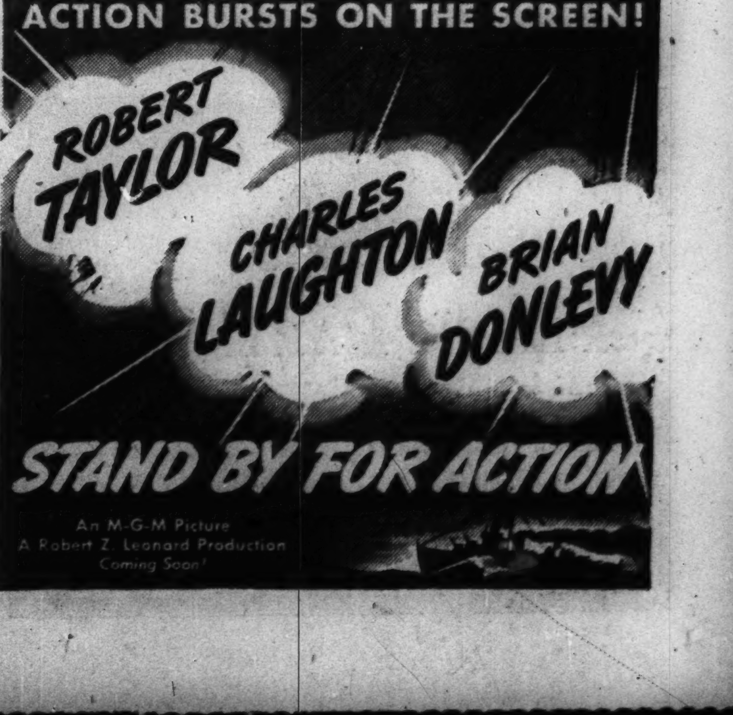


Today's Woman

Furniture Has Less Bounce These Days

By Bernice Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There will be less bounce in the new mattresses and we won't be able to sink quite so deeply into the cushions of the easy chairs made from now on. But, despite the fact that manufacturers are facing increasing restrictions, they are continuing to produce furniture that is just as attractive and just as comfortable as ever.

The use of any iron or steel, other than joining hardware, is not permitted in any upholstered pieces. Only a minimum amount of steel is allowed for regulation bedsprings, and the manufacture of inner-spring mattresses has been halted for the duration. Of course, there are still on the market large supplies of furniture made before the restrictions went into effect, but the new designs are beginning to appear and will fill in as other supplies are sold.

Calls Forth Ingenuity

The Government restrictions in manufacture have really called forth the traditional Yankee ingenuity and inventive spirit of both manufacturers and designers of easy chairs, parlor suites, davenports, studio couches, and many other traditional pieces. Their chief concern has been development of substitutes for the steel springs that have been their mainstay for so many years.

Wood has come to the rescue in many cases and may prove so successful that manufacturers will never again return to the wholesale use of steel. Some of the new springs are wooden coils, others are plywood shaped into leaves which look a good deal like auto body springs. Others are made of bent wood strips which are interlocked into a series of bows. A good many designed thus far consist of wood slats especially treated to give resiliency. These various constructions are fastened to the frame of the chair and the cushions placed on top of them, just as they are placed on steel springs. There is even a new inner-spring mattress in the process of development with springs made of four-by-six-inch strips of veneer.

No Springs at All

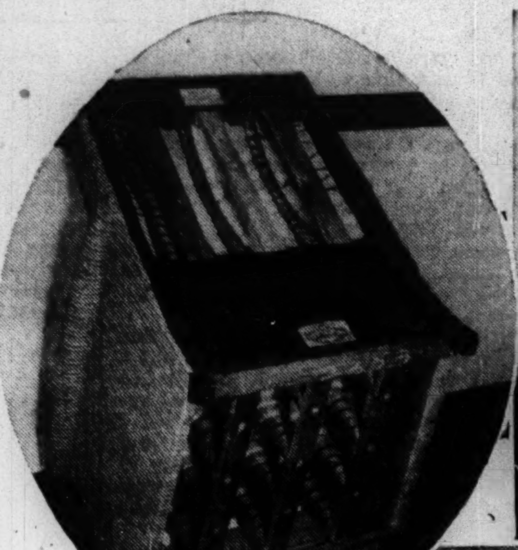
Interlaced webbing which is topped by a padding of cotton felt is replacing springs in many of the new chairs and studio couches. This webbing construction is also used in some of the new beds.

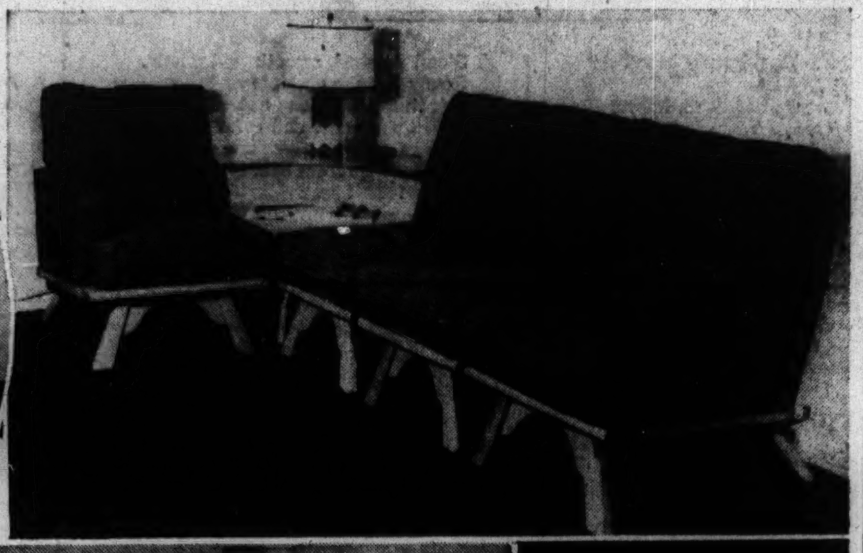
Some designers have abandoned the use of springs or spring substitutes entirely and depend on the curves and contours of the chairs themselves to provide comfort. Many of the new chairs are designed so that the tilt of the back gives restful support and proper posture and entirely eliminates the need for springs. Most of these have a wooden base on which the chair cushions have been placed, also conforming to the proper angle for comfortable sitting. We can look for an increasing number of what are known as sleepy-hollow chairs. These chairs, as comfortable as the softest of easy chairs, have concave-shaped frames fitted with padded cushions. Popular in porch and lawn suites for a number of years, they are now about to assume a place in the living room.

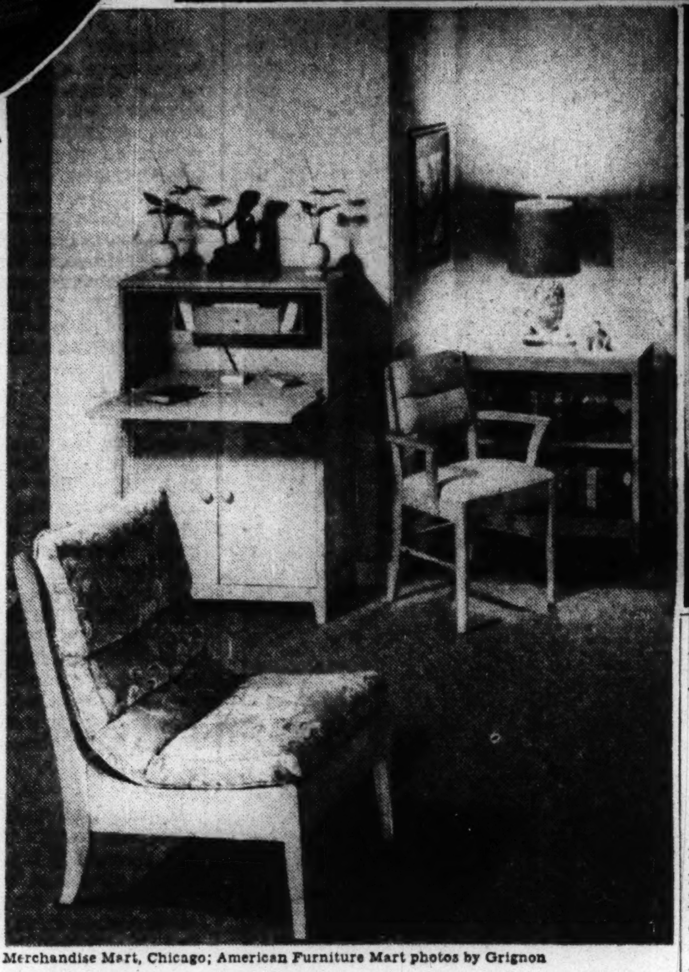
New Construction in Cushions

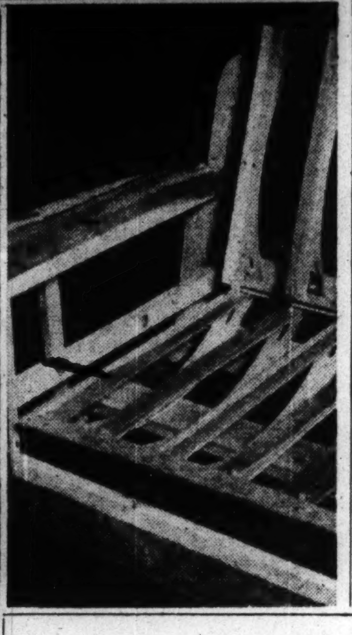
There are also many changes in the construction of cushions and padding for upholstered pieces, all of which are now made without springs, without down (now used to line aviators' jackets), without goose and duck feathers (reserved for army sleeping bags) and with less and less amounts of sisal, kapok, and burlap, all being used in products for the armed forces. Chicken and turkey feathers are now used in some cushions. Some are filled with reprocessed down, but moss, horsehair, felt, and soft cottons are used in the majority.

Mattresses of felt and soft cottons are replacing the inner-spring models. Some have inner mattresses to prevent lumping of cotton, and these, in turn, are covered by layers of felt. A new pad-type mattress has a filling which runs lengthwise so that it can be easily rolled for moving. This particular mattress has none of the bulk of former models and can be fluffed up like a quilt to keep it buoyant.









Merchandise Mart, Chicago; American Furniture Mart photos by Grignon

With restriction of steel, furniture manufacturers have turned to substitutes and find that coil springs of wood are satisfactory (upper left). Living room furniture at upper right is made without any springs. Interesting feature here—upholstered units that can be separated and combined in many ways. Another type of springless furniture, above, depends on curves and contours of chairs themselves to provide comfort. Base of new sofa, right, is completely devoid of metal, except for joining hardware. Bent wood strips replace steel springs formerly used.

Helping Customers Furnish Their Homes, Martha Smith Has Service as Goal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tact and honesty head the list of requirements for the saleswoman who would help other women select furnishings for their homes, in the opinion of Martha Smith, Home Stylist for Oklahoma's oldest furniture store, Monroney's, which is located in Oklahoma City.

Miss Smith, whose success has attracted wide attention in the home furnishings field, says she is "honest to the point that sometimes we lose sales," but customers often return to tell her they wish they had taken her advice—and the important thing is that they come back.

It is of major importance to gain the customer's confidence, says Miss Smith. This she does. She lets the customer know she is acquainted with what she has to sell and with the policies of the store. Her next step is to find out just what the purchaser has in mind.

"Maybe she doesn't want to refurnish completely," says Miss Smith, whose interest is not merely to sell merchandise but rather to serve her customer well, assured that when she has done this, she has also won a friend and patron for her firm.

Builds Around Customer's Ideas

"I use her ideas and build around them," she says. "I don't tell her she can't use the furniture she already has; that it is impossible to build around her old pieces. It can and should be done. She may be keeping within a budget, and using her ideas gives her a sense of having done the impossible with the old pieces she thought out-of-date. I always try to make things seem simple for, nine times out of ten, what keeps women from doing over their houses is the thought of the trouble and the cost it will entail."

When Miss Smith has a customer who needs a complete home done, she first learns the type of furnishings that are desired, color preferences, and the number in the family, in order to help the patron plan intelligently. Then she helps her select the best furnishings available for the money she has to spend. She explains to her the construction of the furniture, why this or that will best suit her needs and how much service she may expect from it.

Represents Things Honestly

"I never say it will wear a lifetime or that she can never wear it out," says Miss Smith with typical directness. "She can. It will wear out sometime."

"I do not sell her things for which she will not have any need. I remember it is comfort as well as beauty that she wants in her home."

Miss Smith regards her customers as friends and not just as sales prospects. When they come into the store again, they may always be sure of a nod and a smile from her if she sees them. She greets them by name. She always has time for the customer who seems to have difficulty in finding just what she wants. Miss Smith says she tries to be a good listener and is ready to smile and assure this kind of a patron that she hasn't noticed the time she has taken up. "Often she will then confide," says this patient and wise young saleswoman, "that the reason she didn't buy at another store was because the salesperson seemed indifferent or in a hurry."

Miss Smith believes the furniture business offers a particularly interesting field for women, because the homemaker is happy to find a woman to help her in planning and working out home furnishing problems when she goes into a store to buy. She often feels that a woman understands better what she wants for her home than does a man.

In a single month, Miss Smith sold $2,500 worth of merchandise with the remarkable record of not a single return. She never oversells a customer, she explains. She also sold on one occasion complete furnishings for a home—a sale amounting to $1,500—in about an hour's time. "I asked my customer what she had in mind, and she told me 18th century furnishings," says Miss Smith. "I found out what she liked best in colors and from there it was easy. We worked together and she was well pleased with her home. We had to exchange one chair and that was all."

The secret behind it all is giving the customer what she wants, in Miss Smith's opinion. "And," she adds, "just because you have completed a sale is no reason why you should wash your hands of a customer." She expects, most naturally, that a satisfied customer will return. She knows a friend has been made for her store and she does not forget that "the actual customer is the best medium of advertising a store can have."

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New Book for Homemakers Is Fun To Read and Full of Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you're buying dining room furniture," "If you use scatter rugs on your floors," "If you have French doors between rooms," "If dish breakage is frequent," you will find in "Designs for Living" by Effa Brown both "do's" and "don'ts" for these and many, many other homemaking matters . . . all under just such simple titles.

The book was definitely written to be helpful, for it is packed full of really sensible and simple ideas for the guidance and inspiration of homemakers. Besides all this, the book is fun. You can open it anywhere and without reading more than twenty-five words learn how to transform an entire room and add much to the family's living comfort with the expenditure of little or no money. Many homemakers, glancing through "Designs for Living" will find reproduced, for better or for worse, corners of their own homes.

Accompanying Sketches

There are such suggestions as a change in the arrangement of the objects on the mantel, a new use for small scraps of fat and soap, a re-grouping of your living room furniture, and each suggestion has accompanying sketches to illustrate how it will make for better living. And the wealth of material in the book bespeaks for the author a long and observant experience in homemaking.

The unusual way in which the material is presented makes it especially practical. Six sections cover color and pattern, furniture arrangement, window treatment, improvements, and designs for ease and efficiency, each consisting of a brief but adequate introduction to the subject in general followed by sketches of practical "do's" and "don'ts." The "do's" and "don'ts" are never far-fetched; and the introductions are so clear that the average housewife could go ahead with confidence and use the information in making her own home more livable.

Now isn't this an idea? "If your prized quilt is too short DON'T use it for a counterpane and lose its effectiveness . . . DO attach a flounce to the bedframe, matched to the quilt background, and band it in one of the colors."

Play Up Victorian Mantel

And "If you have a Victorian mantel . . . DON'T make it appear like a white elephant with a miscellaneous assortment of ornaments . . . DO play up this period piece with a lovely Victorian wallpaper on the chimney breast, and use appropriate accessories." Accompanying sketches in both cases will show you exactly how to carry out the "do" and also prove to you that the idea is sound.

Here is one of the dozens of simple, practical pointers from the book which are invaluable to women in the home. "If you're a novice in the kitchen . . . DON'T open roasting pan toward you when peeking—steam may burn you . . . DO lift upper pan away from you so steam escapes before cover is entirely removed." If you see the sketch, you're bound to remember to do it the right way.

"Designs for Living" is not a textbook; it does not put forth any elaborate plans or call for expensive outlays. It is a practical handbook of everyday homemaking information—a boon to the bride trying to avoid pitfalls, and also a treat to the time-honored homemaker in pointing out ways to avoid some of the little inconveniences which, as Effa Brown has written, "can make the family unconsciously avoid evenings at home."

Frances Merrill

Mending on Sewing Machine Done Quickly and Neatly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In former times it was our own affair whether we did conscientious mending or not, but now it is unpatriotic to throw away any clothes as long as they are worth being mended into further usefulness at a reasonable expenditure of time and energy.

Much mending can be done quickly and neatly on the sewing machine, even without a darning attachment. To darn by machine, the edges of a hole should not be trimmed, as the machine stitching will weave over and over under all the ragged edges. Stretch the garment to be mended upon embroidery hoops, thread the machine, take off the presser-foot, and loosen the tension. Then slip the embroidery hoop under the needle and proceed to stitch back and forth over weak places and even over parts that are torn.

If the place to be mended requires it, you can turn the work and stitch across as in darning by hand, but an ordinary weak spot if taken in time will only need the stitches one way across. Begin darning in the center of the worn place instead of at the ends. This will keep it in better shape. The thread used must match the material as closely as possible in quality, texture, and size.

A good way to treat a torn place is to buttonhole it all around, then catch up the stitches in the center and you will have as neat an article as you could desire. In the case of material that ravels, first sew around on the machine near the edge, then the buttonhole and the torn place will not be noticeable if you use the same color of silk as the material to be darned.

An excellent way to darn gauze underwear thoroughly and neatly is to tack on a sufficiently large piece of netting to cover the thin place, or hole, and darn through the net, taking every hole, basket fashion, with the usual mending cotton and a fine darning needle. Never darn underwear with wool unless it has first been shrunk, as wool shrinks when washed and makes a tear bunchy. For woven material, the raveled warp threads of the material are best to use.

It is a good plan to keep small remnants of wash net in different sizes of mesh in your sewing basket. When the fine lace on any choice piece of lingerie shows signs of wear, the worn places may be reinforced with a scrap of net.

Small worn places in sheets and table linens can be reinforced by darning the places with fine linen thread, running back and forth the same as in stocking darning. To patch a sheet or tablecloth, cut away the torn or weak place and make the hole square or oblong. Cut the piece for a hemmed patch half an inch larger each way than the hole. Baste carefully half way between the two raw edges. Turn in the edges of the patch on the wrong side. Baste down, using small stitches. On the right side, turn in the edges and hem down, using fine thread and needle. Hem down the edges of the patch on the wrong side also.

To mend very fine table linen, place the cloth smoothly on a sewing table, wrong side up. Over the worn part neatly baste a piece of fine net. Darn it down through the holes of the net, using fine flax thread for the purpose. Remove the bastings and press the cloth.

Always buy two or more pairs of stockings that are just alike, then if one stocking wears out you can replace it without sacrificing the pair. Wash daily and they will wear longer. Finely darn the heels and toes before they have been worn at all. When holes appear, tack a piece of coarse net lightly to the stocking over the hole on the wrong side, then darn over the net. Do this when darning large holes in the knees and heels of children's stockings.

L. G. R.

Clothes Clinic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Madame Lyolene, for many years a member of the French Couture, now has a post-graduate School in Rockefeller Center, where students may learn design and dressmaking as it was done in Paris.

Not overlooking the necessity for preserving and often altering wartime wardrobes, she also conducts a special dressmaking clinic. "This is no time to waste a scrap of material," she observes, "nor an ounce of fat. Of course, women who can afford it will always buy beautiful clothes, but every woman has in her wardrobe one or two or three of last season's dresses which can be salvaged and rejuvenated for war service, and she will learn the pleasure of 'sewing a fine seam' like her grandmother, in our special wartime Dressmaking Clinic."

Colonial Clocks in Miniature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wherever these clocks are, folks just naturally turn into clock-watchers. So don't say we didn't warn you. Of course, clock-watching is now becoming quite an acceptable thing anyway, because if we don't keep track of minutes and make them all count, how are we ever going to get everything done that needs doing these days?

These particular charmers that hold the eye so delightfully are miniature reproductions of Colonial antique clocks, with lines and cabinetwork carefully patterned after the originals. They all have movements by Gilbert, clockmaker since 1807.

The various models, which vary in height from six to eight inches, include the Steeple Gothic, the Georgian, the English Lancet, the well-loved Grandfather Clock, the Banjo, and the Wag-on-the-Wall.

On the back of each clock is inscribed data concerning the original; the pleased owner of one of these miniatures hardly knows whether to turn the clock with its friendly face toward the room, as is customary, or with the back exposed so the historic record may be read.

The story of Wag-on-the-Wall, a type of clock popular about 1800, must be shared. As might be guessed, this wall-clock, rather squarish in body, has a pendulum that "wags" below it, with a weight on either side. The miniature reproduces quite convincingly the appearance of the original, but it does not—and could not reasonably be expected to—duplicate its superior accomplishments.

The ancestor of this little clock, so says the record on the back, had chimes that played tunes. It chimed every three hours, with a different tune for each day of the week, and—best of all—a Psalm tune for Sunday! Even though the modern miniature has none of these tricks, we can't help valuing it the more when we know its family history. Surely a clock of such distinguished ancestry should prove more than capable of holding us to our own exacting schedule—right on the dot!

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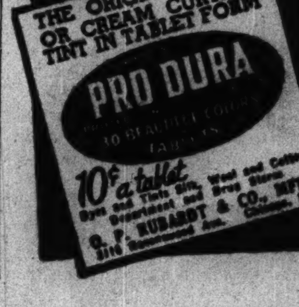
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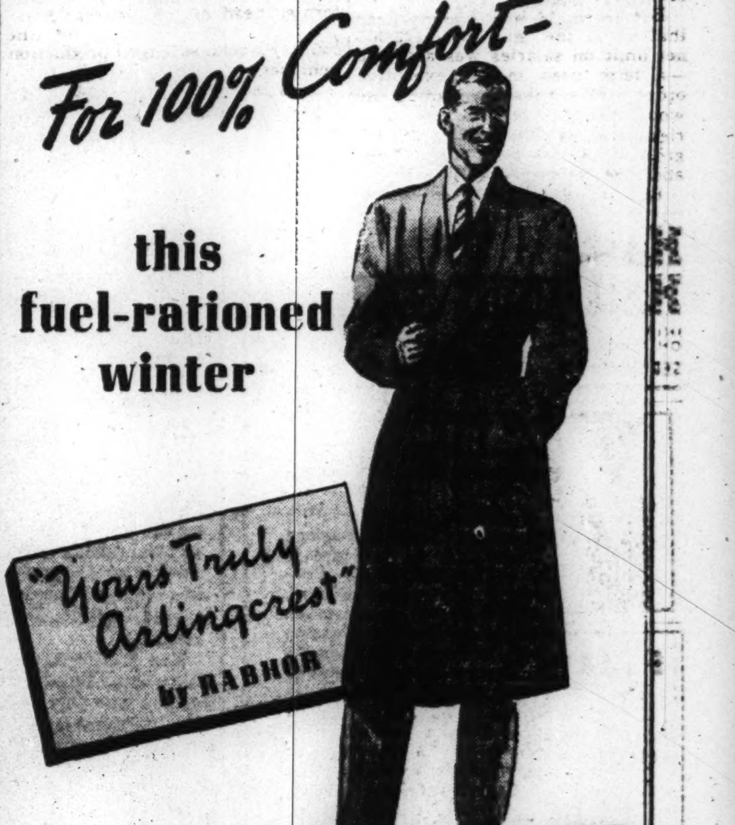

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The Home Forum

Challenging Rumors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER WAS THERE GREATER NEED than there is today for challenging malicious rumors effectively and promptly; for alertness, wisdom, constant vigilance, that we be not mesmerized by mental suggestion, the hidden foe which is constantly seeking to destroy that precious possession, our God-given freedom. In the Psalms is the promise (Psalms 112:1, 7): **"Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments. . . . He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord."**

False rumor is inevitably destroyed when challenged with intelligence and wisdom. At present, when false and contradictory reports reach us on every hand, we need to distinguish false from confirmed reports, the suggestions of defeatists from the substantiated reports from responsible sources. Paul asks (I Corinthians 14:8), **"For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"**

* * *

The Scriptures declare that God, Spirit, fills all space. Christian Science reveals as real only that which is good, emanating from God, the source of all that is true. The testimony of the material senses is, therefore, false and illusory. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 489): **"The corporeal senses are the only source of evil or error. Christian Science shows them to be false, because matter has no sensation, and no organic construction can give it hearing and sight nor make it the medium of Mind. Outside the material sense of things, all is harmony. A wrong sense of God, man, and creation is *non-sense*, want of sense."** God, good, is the universal Father of all that really exists. In true being, all is perfect and joy-bestowing. Evil tidings—tidings of the nonsensical doings of evil—have no place in the spiritual, the real universe of God's creating. Therefore they are rejected as unreal by those whose thought is established in the knowledge of God's goodness and allness. If God is All, where can evil be?

The false rumor can have no power if we grant it none. Since error is merely a mental suggestion, existing only in belief, it ceases to seem real if we refuse to accept it as real. Omnipotence alone is power; there can be no opposite power. Christian Science reveals that evil is impersonal, a suggestion that there is an opposite of God, Spirit. Realizing the unreality of evil, and in our own thinking refusing to fasten it to a place, person, or thing, we deprive it of its seeming power.

Despite the testimony of the material senses, God, omnipotent good, reigns over all nations. Evil cannot usurp infinite divine Principle, nor prevent its just and harmonious operation in guiding the affairs of men. Whatever may try to frighten or alarm is but an illusion of material sense. Let us turn from the mortal seeming to Spirit, and persistently acknowledge God's omnipotence, until that which in reality does not and cannot exist, no longer seems to be, thus reversing the false and proving the true.

* * *

Spiritual understanding protects us from being influenced by evil's pretensions, its illusive inventions. It rules out the fear, anxiety, and needless confusion which "evil tidings" may endeavor to produce. Christian Science teaches us how to separate evil from good and to emphasize good alone in our thinking. Refuting false suggestions, idle gossip, needless repetition of "evil tidings," aids in assuring safety to our workers in factories, our loved ones at home, and the men in the armed services. Christian Science shows us how to utilize the omnipotence of Truth, as Jesus did, to demonstrate harmony in human experience.

Knowing that evil is mindless and causeless, and learning to impersonalize it in our thinking, enable us to annul its harmful effects. We correct evil as we would refute a lie, by stating the truth. Does the false suggestion come to our thought that we are sick or tired or helpless? Let us reject it promptly. **"A wrong sense of God, man, and creation, is *non-sense*."** Let us refuse to accept false suggestion about ourselves. We need to see our true selfhood rightly, as God sees His children—perfect, pure, whole. The Scriptures declare that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Christian Science shows that mortals are counterfeits of the real man, God's likeness. Our true selfhood dwells in Spirit, in which there is no matter. Man is the spiritual idea of Love, Principle. Could a perfect Principle be expressed by an imperfect idea? Never! Man, the perfect reflection of Principle, eternally expresses wholeness, perfection, beauty, health. Christian Science enables us to prove that the firm denial of the claims of error and the clear recognition of the truth about man annihilate discord and reveal the ever-presence of health, joy, and all good. As we recognize evil's nothingness, we prove that it has no power over our thinking, and thus it disappears from our experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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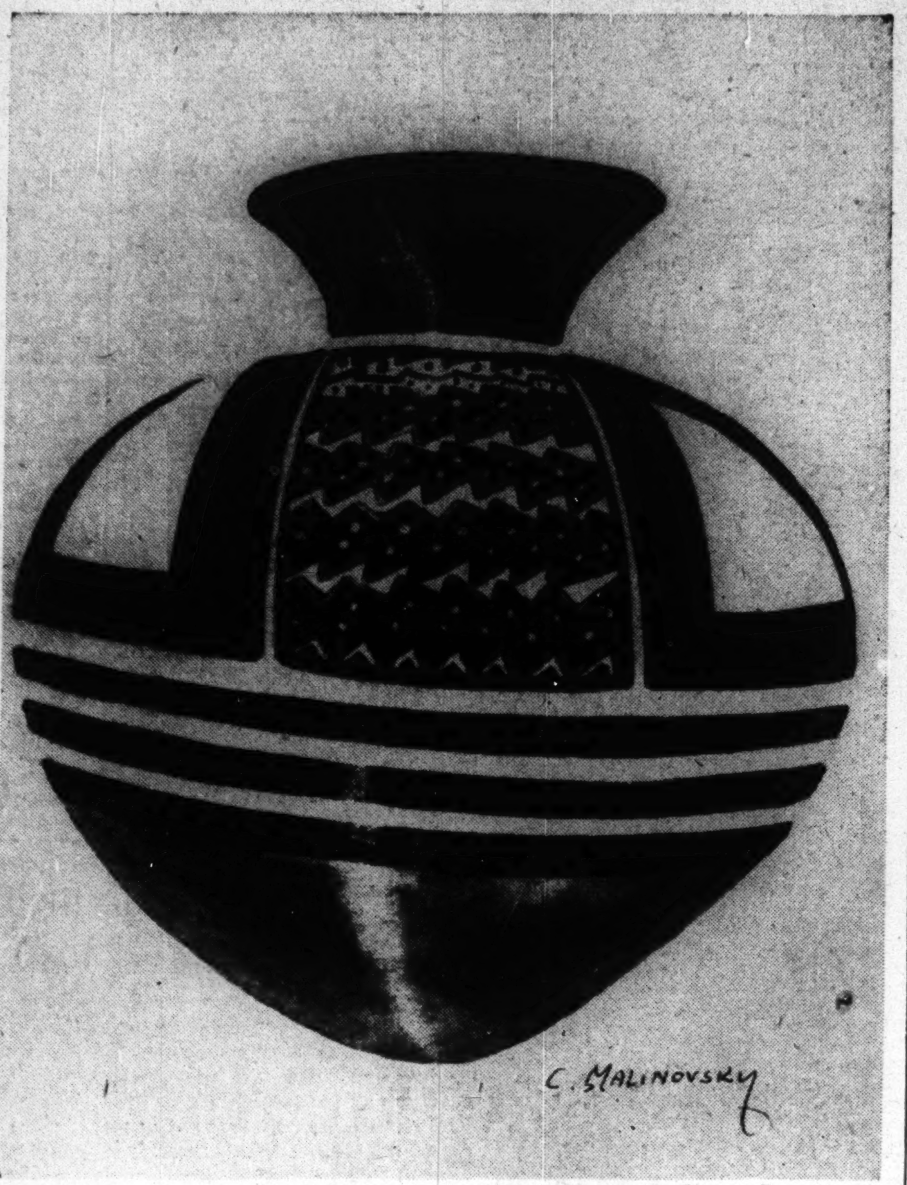
There Is Individual Beauty in Pottery

There is individual beauty in pottery
that lingers
And grows more beautiful, telling of
fingers
That shaped it, hands that could feel
Mass, form, and contour as the wheel
Whirled the clay until a bowl
Stood finished, smooth and whole,
Ready for the crucible of firing,
To achieve what one had been desiring.
Who loves form and color loves the
art
That springs from beauty in the potter's heart.

PRESCOTT HOARD



By Courtesy of Dr. Constantino Malinovsky to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERUVIAN VASE FROM CHINCHA

IN RECENT YEARS, the rich and abundant arts of pre-Columbian Peru have been revealed to the world. Dr. Constantino Malinovsky, who painted this reproduction among many hundreds for an exhaustive volume that he has prepared, "History of Pre-Columbian Art in Peru," has spent many years in the study, classification, and interpretation of the wealth of aboriginal treasure yielded by the earth of Peru. The arts embody the thought and express the temperament of tribes evolving their respective cultures on the north coast, south coast, and mountainous regions of Peru. The pottery, sometimes simple round receptacles, sometimes molded in human, animal, or bird shape, was invested with symbolism. Often the decoration was naturalistic, portraying living forms with a considerable degree of naturalism; again, the forms were flattened and stylized beyond recognition. However, all the markings, the zigzags, dots, checkered patterns, frets, radiations, are informed with meaning. Primitive designers are never aimless or arbitrary. Such artifacts are closely linked with the environment. Their materials were collected nearby. Their colors were extracted from local vegetation.

This vase is a ware of the Chincha culture of the south coast of Peru. It was brought to light from an ancient cemetery in the neighborhood of the city of Chincha, in the department of Ica. Such ceramic wares were molded from excellent, pure clay. Shaped by hand, the walls are thin, and they are perfectly polished. The colors are bright, but soft.

DOROTHY ADLOW

DESAFIANDO LOS RUMORES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NUNCA HUBO una necesidad tan grande como hoy para combatir de una manera efectiva y pronta los rumores mal intencionados para estar alerta, con sabiduría y vigilancia constante, de modo que no seamos mesmerizados por las sugestiones mentales del enemigo oculto que constantemente está intentando destruir la preciosa posesión de la libertad que nos ha sido dada por Dios. En los Salmos está la promesa (Salmos 112:1, 7): "¡Dichoso el hombre que teme a Jehová, que se deleita mucho en sus mandamientos! . . . No temerá a causa de malas noticias; su corazón está firme, confiado en Jehová."

El rumor falso es inevitablemente destruído cuando se le combate con inteligencia y sabiduría. En el tiempo presente, cuando las noticias falsas y contradictorias nos llegan por todos lados, es necesario que sepamos distinguir entre lo falso y las noticias confirmadas, entre las insinuaciones de derrota y las noticias confirmadas que vienen de fuentes auténticas. Pablo pregunta (1 Corintios 14:8): "Pues si la trompeta diere un sonido incierto, ¿quién se preparará par la batalla?"

Las Escrituras declaran que Dios, Espíritu, llena todo el espacio. La Ciencia Cristiana revela como real solamente aquello que es bueno, que emana de Dios, la fuente de todo lo que es verdad. El testimonio de los sentidos materiales es, por consiguiente, ilusorio y falso. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) en la página 489: "Los sentidos corporales son la única fuente del mal o error. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que son falsos, porque la materia no tiene sensación, y ninguna construcción orgánica puede darle oído y vista o hacerla el medio de expresión de la Mente. Fuera del sentido material de las cosas, todo es armonía. Un concepto equivocado de Dios, del hombre y de la creación es insensato, carece de sentido." Dios, el bien, es el Padre universal de todo lo que realmente existe. En el verdadero ser todo es perfecto y da alegría. Las malas noticias, noticias de insensatas proezas del mal, no tienen lugar en el universo real y espiritual creado por Dios. Por consiguiente, deben ser rechazadas como irreales por aquellos cuyo pensamiento está establecido en el conocimiento de la bondad y totalidad de Dios. Si Dios es Todo ¿dónde puede estar el mal?

El rumor falso no puede tener poder si no se lo concedemos. Siendo el error meramente una sugestión mental y existiendo solamente en la creencia, deja de parecer real si rehusamos aceptarlo como real. Solamente la omnipotencia tiene poder; no puede haber un poder opuesto. La Ciencia Cristiana revela que el mal es impersonal, una sugestión de que hay algo que se opone a Dios, el Espíritu. Dándonos cuenta de que el mal no es real y rehusando en nuestro propio pensamiento fijarlo en un lugar, persona o cosa, le privamos de su aparente poder.

A pesar del testimonio de los sentidos materiales, Dios, el bien omnipotente, reina sobre todas las naciones. El mal no puede usurpar el infinito Principio divino ni impedir su justa y armoniosa operación de guiar los asuntos de los hombres. Cualquiera que sea lo que pretenda asustar y alarmar es solamente una ilusión del sentido material. Volvámonos de la apariencia mortal al Espíritu y persistentemente reconozcamos la omnipotencia de Dios hasta que aquello que en realidad no existe ni puede existir parezca ya no ser, tornando así lo falso en dirección contraria y probando lo verdadero.

El entendimiento espiritual nos protege y no nos deja ser influídos por las pretensiones del mal y sus invenciones ilusorias. Esto expulsa el temor, la ansiedad y la confusión innecesaria que "las malas noticias" se esfuerzan en producir. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a separar el mal del bien y a dar énfasis en nuestro pensamiento al bien solamente. El refutar las falsas sugestiones, los chismes sin propósito, y el no repetir sin necesidad "las malas noticias" ayuda a dar seguridad a nuestros trabajadores en las fábricas, a nuestros seres amados en el hogar y a los hombres en el servicio armado. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a utilizar la omnipotencia de la Verdad como Jesús lo hizo y a demostrar la armonía en la experiencia humana.

Sabiendo que el mal carece de mente y de causa y aprendiendo a impersonalizarlo en nuestro pensamiento, somos capacitados para anular sus dañosos efectos. Corregimos el mal lo mismo que refutamos una mentira, declarando la verdad. ¿Viene a nuestro pensamiento la falsa sugestión de que estamos enfermos, cansados o imposibilitados? Rechacémosla prontamente. "Un concepto equivocado de Dios, del hombre y de la creación es insensato." Rechacemos las falsas sugestiones acerca de nosotros mismos. Necesitamos ver correctamente nuestra verdadera personalidad, como Dios ve a Sus hijos, perfectos, puros, completos. Las Escrituras declaran que el hombre es hecho a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que los mortales son falsas imitaciones del hombre real a la semejanza de Dios. Nuestro verdadero ser mora en el Espíritu, en el cual no hay materia. El hombre es la idea espiritual del Amor, Principio. ¿Puede un Principio perfecto expresarse en una idea imperfecta? Nunca. El hombre, que es el reflejo perfecto del Principio expresa eternamente integridad, perfección, hermosura y salud. La Ciencia Cristiana nos capacita para probar que el negar firmemente las pretensiones del error y reconocer claramente la verdad acerca del hombre, destruye la confusión y revela la presencia permanente de la salud, el gozo y todo bien. Cuando reconocemos que el mal es nada, probamos que no tiene poder sobre nuestro pensamiento y así desaparece de nuestra experiencia.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Surfboard Rider, Hawaii

The brown form lilts over the waves,
Straight and strong,
Balancing on his board
Like a Roman rider
Above the white manes
Of two chargers.
Over the aquamarine depths,
And the coral reefs
With their purple shadows,
The wave glides inshore,
Galloping.
As it jumps toward the pale sand,
The rider topples,
And with the white clouds overhead,
Shouts joyously from the foam.

M. M. M.

Gold Was the Color

IT WAS TIME for a frosty moon to shine on a brittle land, time to hurry in from night chores to a warm, bright house, time for your horse's shoes to ring hard on the road when you galloped. It was high time for cows and horses to be wearing winter coats; so they grew them long and shaggy, and Fawn's little calf, Punch, was born with a thick furry one already on him. It was as if all the warm colors of summer had been put into leaves, and then the leaves went off in a scurry of wind, and that, you thought, was that.

But it wasn't. Just because the calendar said it was a brisk month didn't mean a thing. For a while, yes; and then, before daylight one morning, when no one was looking, summer came back. Just to see, I suppose, how she would look in a land where shocks of corn were brittle dry in the fields, where the sycamore leaves made a paper-like rustling as calves, like little boys, scuffed through them.

* * *

There was no question about it. First thing in the morning, the sun was hot and bright on the stony mountain, but there was a summer smell everywhere and a languidness about everything that moved—I looked at golden cottonwood leaves and bright red pomegranates, and I felt the sunshine hot and intense on my head and shoulders.

But I didn't know, standing there in the warm morning sun, what beauty and magic were waiting at the day's end. I thought that, when the sun went down, it would take this brief summer with it; the moon and stars would bring back the briskness and tang of coming winter.

* * *

When the early shadows fell across the valley floor and I drove the bulls up the canyon to their night pasture, I heard the coyotes lift up their voices as they do on cold nights. They like to summer far back in the mountains, but the growing coldness of the high places sends them down to the valleys when summer is done; and their nightly chanting seems as seasonal as frost and withered leaves. I stood listening to their excited voices, thinking that, no matter how many hundred times I hear them, I must always stop and listen again because the coyotes' cry seems to be the song of the wilderness. It suggests so much of wild and untamed places, of high peaks and lonely trees, of rugged beauty that only the wild things know.

* * *

I turned to walk down the canyon and came face to face with the moon. Not yet a full moon, but big and golden and warm. Warm, almost as the sunshine had been.

Not a breeze stirred, not a breath of crisp air came into the night. It was soft and warm and dreamy, and an owl called from high on the mountain and was answered by one half-way down; from the river bed a poorwill called, and a killdeer spoke quickly, so there were surely the sounds of a summer night. It was lovely to feel it all around, summer like a soft fleece, and it was too bad, really, to go into a house and eat supper. But it didn't take long. I was thinking of the young trees that needed to be watered after the day's sun, so I went out and carried them buckets of water. Each bucket I poured caught the moon's gold, so it seemed I was pouring an amber liquid into the warm earth; and there were little sipping sounds as the pools grew smaller in each tree's basin. Watering was such a pleasant occupation that I felt a little sorry when the last young tree had had its drink.

* * *

Penny, his sorrel coat like gleaming silk, came to share in the petting and that made me think of something good to do. I clapped a saddle on his back, popped a bit in his mouth, and we went clattering up the moon-gold road.

We went through a gate into a river pasture, and I could pretend I was in a dense forest, the shadows of live oaks black on the earth, the fallen leaves of sycamores rustling as Penny waded through them. We came into an open place and I looked at the goldness, where there was no shadow, and then we took a trail on through the willows and cottonwoods.

* * *

We went on to the sand of the dry riverbed, and there was shining gold in truth, and we went up the river toward El Capitan and never has that mountain looked bigger or brighter. I felt like riding to the foot of it; but right over its long back were the two stars that help me tell time by night. I don't know their names, but they rise together; and, when I see them risen, I know it is time to start home.

Penny felt it was time, too; and, when we were out on the road again, he sprinted. He had no need to feel that he must enjoy the warm moon longer, for he would be out in the pasture all night while I was sleeping in a house. He could be part of the night's brightness, letting the moon gloss his coat, eating the shining grass, and drinking a drowned moon from the watering trough.

Summer was good, I thought, to return to give us one more warm moon.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Market Day in Guatemala

ONE OF THE MOST impressive experiences for the foreigner in Guatemala is to watch the traders arrive. From trails and highways they pour into the main street, men, women, and children in colorful and varied costumes, each with a burden on back or head. Some lead a mule or two, also but reasonably laden, or a cow or ox for sale. Some herd before them a brood of small, spotted pigs, goats, sheep, or ducks. Chickens ride in baskets atop a woman's head, their quiet resignation startling in contrast to wildly bobbing Easter lilies sharing the same vehicle.

The traders advance steadily, with no sound save the patter of bare, sure feet on rough, irregular cobbles, the grunt of a staggering bearer, of a guttural command to wife or beast. When an Indian is doing something, he is doing just that. Now he is going to the fair, scores and hundreds of him are going to the fair, and they go like some ancient migration or an inevitable and not-to-be-stemmed run of smelt or salmon.

At the site of fair or market all is ready for them. Men, arched beneath soaring loads of water jars from Chinautla or glazed ware from Antigua, turn automatically to the pottery section. Others, buried under baskets from Aguacatán or San Juan Sacatepéquez, settle down side by side though because of different languages they cannot communicate with each other. Whole streets are waiting for merchants of Salcajá and San Cristóbal and their assistants, laden with bolts of machine-woven cotton goods and brilliant *cortes* (skirt lengths) for women. Other lanes are set aside for the woolen goods from Momostenango. Bolts are piled high on benches and ground; temporary walls of wattled bamboo are hung with blankets and ponchos, stunningly striped or bewilderingly figured with man and beast and bird or stylized design.

Grains are here, leatherwork there, with shops to make sandals while one waits, not far away. There are booths for straw hats, for straw mats, for rope and horsegear, for bags of cotton and fiber. Chili, bright and pungent from Jutiapa. Raw cotton, carded cotton, spun and skeined cotton, dyed and undyed. Tables of silk skeins in every shade of every color. Wool in all stages. And dye materials, in packets, in plant and bark. Grinding stones for corn from Nahualá. Gourds, plain and decorated, from Rabinal. Onions and garlic, their tails neatly braided, from Solola. Pine chairs, boxes, and little wooden trunks, set on four legs and painted and varnished like Noah's Ark, from Totonicapán. . . .

Most popular is the street lined on both sides with food shops from which savory odors rise over open charcoal fires and small ovens and the soft pitty-pat of tortilla-shaping hands. About the edges, squat women behind baskets of mangoes and avocados, a score of succulent tropical fruits, and every known and some unfamiliar vegetables. If a foreign woman passes, they pull her skirt and whisper that they have a blouse or scarf to sell. . . .

By ten o'clock at the latest the fair is in full swing, with many customers and few purchasers, for each must first feel and compare everything. Only foreign visitors and itinerant venders buy; the first because they know no better, the second because they buy to sell again in the markets of distant villages and must be on their way. The rest know that the last day, the last hour, is the time to close a bargain.—From "Four Keys to Guatemala," by VERA KELSEY and LILLY DE JONGH OSBORNE. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls.)

The Beauty-Loving Colombians

THE ROAD TO TUNJA is lovely in the early morning, when the light is soft and shadows fall long and transparent across the fields. It is very peaceful: little adobe ranchitos dot the valley slopes; slow bullocks lurch docilely along the furrows; . . . Peasant women in dark shapeless clothes and straw hats walk single file, the spindle swinging as their busy fingers roll the thread they will later weave at home. Cautious before careering trucks and buses, ox-carts hug the edge of the road. Yellow dust rises in thick clouds, to cover carts, cars, and travelers with a rusty patina.

This is thickly settled, agricultural land. The small farmhouses are built of dried mud on a cane or sapling frame, topped by heavy thatched roofs. They may consist of a single room, or of two or three or more with a patio or a veranda, but always, however simple, they have flowers. It is remarkable and touching to see how these humble folk whose meager lives are closed between dawn and dark in a laborious monotony, who reckon wealth in minute sums and possessions in the scantiest terms, will spend time and thought on a garden, and fashion baskets to hang from the eaves, filled with ferns and flowers. All over Colombia, ramshackle huts mock poverty with gaudy masses of bougainvillia and dripping trumpet flowers and trees dusted with bloom; I have seen lovingly tended rose gardens in pioneer farms high in the Sierra, where water had to be carried in jars from distant brooks and the nearest neighbor was two hours of hard riding away.

The Colombians are not considered a naturally artistic people. They have almost none of the colorful handcrafts that are found in Mexico or Guatemala; that universal urge to paint that marks the Ecuadorian Indian stops short at the frontier. It is certain, however, that a great deal could, and should, be done to develop peasant crafts; for people who possess the sensitivity that will make room for beauty even when there is none for comfort can be taught to create it in the things of daily use which are now so grimly drab.—From "Colombia: Gateway to South America," by KATHLEEN ROMOLI, copyright, 1941, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Place of Negroes After the War .... By Joseph G. Harrison

There's one question in Washington, and in many other parts in the United States, which just won't down. It's the problem of insuring the Negro his rightful place in the American community. Like so many of the major problems before the world today, this one seems all mixed up to a great many persons. The more officials look into it, the harder they shake their heads. The more they think they're making progress, the less sure they become.

It's not because the Administration's goal isn't clear. It is. It seeks to guarantee that economic opportunities shall not be closed to a person merely because of color. Despite claims to the contrary, the Administration is not concerned at the moment with the question of social segregation. It realizes that this question is still too involved and controversial to be worked out under the stress of war pressures, and most friends of the Negro believe that a tremendous step will have been taken when economic barriers are lowered. They hold that it's a case of putting first things first.

What is bothering some persons now, however, is doubt as to whether they are actually succeeding in bettering the Negro's position in the United States. It might seem at first blush, in view of the present great expansion of the Negro's opportunity for well-paying work, that such doubts were foolish. But it isn't quite that simple. Many other factors enter the picture which, when studied carefully, show that the whole affair is still pretty muddled.

There are at least four aspects of the situation which bear this out. They are:

1. It is true that the Negro is now able to get lucrative work with greater ease than at any time in American history. Because of Federal insistence against racial discrimination in war contracts and because of the growing shortage of manpower, the Negro is being taken into industry in vast numbers. So far, so good. But here, according to some students of the problem, is the catch. The bulk of Negro workers are going into war plants, into concerns which cannot reasonably be expected to survive after the war. While many white persons would also lose their jobs in such postwar liquidations, it is felt that the percentage of Negroes so affected will be larger.

2. How will the Negro come out in the scramble for economic rehabilitation after the war? Nobody in Washington has forgotten the experiences after the last war or during the depression when the necessity of providing work either for returning white soldiers or for white unemployed persons forced thousands of Negroes out of jobs.

3. What will be the attitude of employers toward Negro labor after the war? Undoubtedly many of them will be fair-minded men who will recall that their Negro war workers were capable and efficient. There is some reason to believe, however, that some employers have been angered by the insistence of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee that Negroes be hired for war work. There are known to be employers who look upon this policy as merely another facet of the New Deal. It is felt that this animosity toward the present Federal policy may prejudice the Negro's chance for work in some plants after Government supervision has been withdrawn.

4. During the 1930's there was a heavy Negro migration from the farms of the South, some of these States experiencing declines of from 25 to 40 per cent in their Negro farm populations. It can be assumed that this decline has continued during the past two years and that many of the Negro soldiers who came from southern farms will not go back to them. This means that there is a steady increase of Negroes in the urban areas of both the South and the North, but more particularly of the latter. What will happen to these individuals, few of whom have an adequate educational or economic backlog, if the war boom is followed by depression, can only be imagined.

These are some of the considerations which are causing Washington officials to moderate their satisfaction over the real accomplishments of the past two years. They do not mean that the Negro will not be better off following the war than he was before it, but rather that it would be shortsighted to think that, just because Negroes had found work, they had reached a status of perennial security.

It is being recognized that now is the time to see that the Negroes' gains—and they have been pitifully meager in comparison with those enjoyed by the white population—must be preserved through forward-looking action. Perhaps the greatest guarantee of a better economic future for the country's Negro citizen is the broadening attitude of most of the nation's labor unions, some of which are admitting Negroes to membership. With their general policy of nondiscrimination and seniority, the unions will be in a position to see that men are given work, and kept at work, regardless of color.

The Country Speaks: Alaska

Civilization Plans Return Trip to Alaska .... By Fergus Hoffman

From Ketchikan to Barrow these day, Alaskans are feeling the effects of an enormous paradox of war, a progressively enveloping stimulation of expansion and construction which has advanced the Territory at least half a century beyond its most hopeful prewar dreams and from which there can be no retrogression.

To a country where every newly felled tree is another victory over sheer wilderness, civilization is and always has been synonymous with "back home in the States," and it implies no disrespect to Alaska when a resident says he is planning "a trip to Civilization." But now, 24 feet wide and 1,559 miles long, civilization is planning a trip to Alaska, for Army engineers have prepared the way.

The Alaska highway, a dream of Sourdoughs since the first gold rushers landed at Skagway in 1898, has become a reality in less time than it used to take to collect a season's stake from the gold riffles of the Kuskokwim sluices. Army trucks, already have covered every foot of the pioneer road from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory; and on to Fairbanks.

Linked by rail to the Pacific seaboard at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and Skagway, Alaska, the highway will make its main rail junction at Fairbanks, terminus of the Interior Department's Alaska Railroad. This railroad, golden spiked to completion by President Harding in 1923, has been the lifeline of interior Alaskans, most of whose food, supplies, building materials, and industrial equipment have been imported at tremendous expense by the railroad from the westward port of Seward, 470 miles away.

Now the traffic will flow the other way; vital military needs will be supplied from Fairbanks warehouses crowded with goods unloaded by trucks, and the long, hazardous trip across the North Pacific from Seattle to Seward will be a thing of the past for a great part of the merchant fleet now engaged in supplying Alaska's civil and military populations.

The day still is distant, of course, when service station attendants in Iowa will cease to gawk in amazement at Alaska license plates on tourists' automobiles; at present, the "Alcan" highway is a military road designed for military purposes. There will be no hot dog stands or hotels along the northern trail, at least until the war is over. Army trucks equipped with huge double wheels to combat mud, snow, and chuck holes will be the only vehicles traveling the new road.

But the highway is only part of the Alaskan wartime paradox. Aside from the general recognition now accorded the Territory's persistent clamor for its potential position in any planning of national postwar economy, concrete results are to be seen in the overnight development of its airways, its lumber industry, and its fisheries.

Airfields have mushroomed throughout the Territory—Nome now is on the weekly schedule of Pan American Airways, for instance, but that former gold camp is only one of the many Alaskan points which have seen travel times cut from months to hours. Before the war, Juneau, the Capital, was connected with Anchorage only by one steamer system; now, two airplane companies bridge the Gulf of Alaska to the Capital on regular schedules, while travelers from Fairbanks, far behind the towering Alaska Range, now may lunch at home and take afternoon tea in the swank Gold Room of Juneau's Baranof Hotel, 700 miles away. In terms of modern airline mileage, Alaskan distances are short, but to men and women who have mushed on foot behind a team of yapping sled dogs, because there was no other way to travel between some points, those distances recall proud memories of pioneering difficulties which now have been conquered forever.

Only the gold mining, which brought Alaska its first American generation, has fallen victim to the war. Alaska's great stands of timber, once the Territory's "least valuable valuable resource" because they could not be logged at an optimum cost, have come into their own with the wartime demand for airplane spruce; no expense is being spared to take advantage of this resource now. Salmon, which before the war was sold in great part for dog food—because a finicky public would eat nothing but red salmon—now has become a staple food for the armed forces of all the United Nations and the civil population of England.

Salmon, even in the finicky years, provided 85 per cent of Alaska's annual income. The gold mines, shut down for the duration, will not be missed, because gold in the ground is like having money in the bank, and in the meantime, the prodigious effort once devoted to dredging and blasting is being diverted to more timely objectives—such as helping the armed forces to do a little blasting of their own in the Aleutians.

However, Alaskans don't like to have this upsurge of activity referred to as a "wartime boom." There always have been boom times in Alaska, because there never have been enough people to supply the Territory's constantly increasing needs within its boundaries. The 1929 stock market crash, so far as the working man in Alaska was concerned, was hardly audible; the 1937 "recession" less than an echo.

Alaska's own welfare projects have been confined to a handful of improvident oldtimers. The Federal Government takes care of the 40,000 Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. The white population takes care of itself so far as the meaning of the phrase goes; for larger projects—sewer systems, city streets, and public buildings—Uncle Sam has footed the bill. Even Nevada, most lightly taxed of all the United States, pays far heavier taxes than Alaska.

Except for Federal income tax and local property levies, Alaskans go free. They are continuing their high standards of living—complete with as many lumps of sugar as the unrationed cupboard may provide—and they refer to the boom as "the progress." Uncle Sam, who took care of Alaska before the war, has promised Canada to build a modern highway to the Northland because of the war, and the Alaskans know there will be untold thousands of Uncle Sam's people eager to travel that highway to the last frontier after the war.

Even the dispossessed Aleuts, the only Alaskan group to suffer directly because of enemy action, are enjoying the paradox. Moved to new homes in Southeastern Alaska, provided with all the necessities and many luxuries, swamped with offers of employment in Alaskan mills and restaurants and homes, the Aleuts think they have gained the better of the bargain. They do not wish to return to their chilled and dreary islands; and they only chuckle when they think of how the Japs are discovering how inhospitable those islands are.

To Change the Subject:

Propinquity of Peoples .... By Grace Miller

If we could erase all international barriers as easily as the airline companies erase pictures of lands and waters on air maps, we'd have a world union in short order.

An American Airlines map of the world, appearing in some newspapers, is a circle that looks like a map of the heavens. In the center is a big black dot representing the North Pole. Scattered over the circle are smaller dots that represent not stars and constellations, but cities. And there are no boundaries.

Tokyo is a dot about an inch away from Vladivostok. No bondary lines say: "Here is Japan. Over there is Russia. Neighbors we may be in location, but in customs and understanding we are far, far apart."

London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Cairo—on the airlines map they are neighbors, too. South of the North Pole dots that look like a constellation are labeled Winnipeg, Chicago, Washington, Bermuda, Mexico City, Bogota, Buenos Aires—short hops by plane from each other.

If only we could bridge the distances in language, customs, understanding, as easily as the airplane bridge the miles, we'd have a world union. We'd be world citizens. And the airline may seems to say that some day we will be just that.

"There is no map of the invisible air," the caption below the map explains. "The land and sea miles that separate places remain the same. But airplanes cancel the surface barriers and change the proximity of places. Inevitably, as all peoples continue to become closer neighbors they will have a more direct influence upon each other. No phase of our lives will be immune to the effects of this new propinquity."

A nice prophecy, that. It's nice to think of all the cities in the world as neighbors, to think of this "new propinquity" the airplanes are bringing.

When peace is won, and someone says, "Where are you going on your two-weeks' vacation?" perhaps we'll answer—with nary a blink, "I'm going to Tokyo." Or London, Berlin, Moscow, or Paris.

Explaining its map, the American Airlines say they use a polar projection map. "Next," they explain, "we remove all surface 'pictures' of lands and waters, in order to emphasize the essence of what aviation means. Air is not divided into many different parts as are continents and oceans. Air is one unit, boundaryless and universal."

So can people be, around the world—one unit.

The Story of Many a Navy Hero Is as Yet Untold

Free trips home are few and far between, due to circumstances of an exceptional nature.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Main Street is getting a first-hand picture of the war from its returning home-town heroes, but don't get the idea that every time one of Uncle Sam's fighting men helps win a battle he gets a free trip home.

Far from it.

"Once our men get to the battlefront, they stay there, unless they have to come home for hospitalization," said a War Department spokesman.

"A Navy man home on leave is either between assignments or awaiting new orders," the Navy explained. "Men are not given time off just because their ship has been sunk or they have performed a brilliant service."

Most of the Navy men you see in the newspapers being welcomed back to the bosom of their families after narrow escapes in the Solomons or other far-flung theaters of war are just plain lucky. Either they have been assigned to shore duties or they are awaiting completion or arrival of their new ship. It may be they are being transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific fleet.

Only in the case of the most outstanding heroes of the war are men brought home just to receive a medal. Usually such awards are made close to the field of battle—except for recipients of the Medal of Honor. War and Navy Department regulations specify that whenever practical men receiving the Medal of Honor shall be ordered to Washington and the presentation made personally by the President of the United States.

Even a Medal of Honor man's time is not his own in the midst of a war. Once home, he is usually taken to scores of war plants to spur the mechanics there to greater output. He may be asked to participate in war bond drives and civilian defense mobilizations.

Every boy home from the war is a hero in his home town. If the town does not turn out with a band to meet him, he is at least expected to address the Rotary Club or the Christian Endeavor. He is lucky if he gets an hour to himself to get acquainted with the chubby new baby that may have joined his family group since he left, or to drop in on the fellows at Jake's hamburger joint on South Main Street.

There's nothing like a first-person account to bring to the folks at home the realization of the job they've got to do on the home front. Real thrills ran down the backs of his Washington parishioners recently when the Rev. Merritt F. Williams, Chaplain of the sunken aircraft carrier Wasp, told them recently: "To me the greatest and most piercing memory is not the suffering I saw, but the glory of character, the righteousness that was revealed by that suffering. . . . One young seaman said 'Chaplain, I think most of us prayed that day.' Another 'God has been good to us.' . . .

"Our men are not fighting for a world in which all of us may have a new set of tires or another spoonful of sugar. Those things do not matter now. What does matter is that America emerge from the struggle having accomplished the war aim of maintaining moral integrity and righteousness."

Leaving big gaps in his story to denote military secrets, Lieut. Charles L. McClure, navigator in Jimmy Doolittle's Tokyo raid left Walter Reed Hospital here the other day to tell the Baltimore Lions Club how it felt to be greeted by antiaircraft fire. "The crew in our ship wanted to get the hell out of that stuff, but we had a job to do and we finished it before we left," he recounted in a simple, boyish manner.

The Army and Navy are glad to have their men do their bit in bolstering morale on the home front whenever it can be done without interfering with military operatons, but as a general rule they refuse to leave the scene of battle for that purpose alone.

Don't expect to get a really full eyewitness account from your soldier or sailor son until the guns are finally silenced—and then he will probably want to talk of other things.

Associated Press

Seeing Action on the Home Front

Top: Marine Capt. Robert L. Mansfield, who saw action on Guadalcanal, home on leave in Buffalo, sees his lively young son for the first time. Center: Ensign William Warden of San Diego, who was reported missing, then dead, returns home to his wife and four-months-old daughter. Bottom: Henry Stierer, aviation machinist and a survivor of the aircraft carrier Wasp, comes home on leave and sees action here too in the form of a little two-months-old daughter who is a very wide awake young Miss.

Yugoslav Family Finds 'Promised Land' Keeps Its Promise of Liberty and a Good Living

Along Freedom's Trails

Twenty-third of 30 Articles

Pittsburgh

This is Mary Anne's story. I don't mean that it is all about her, but that it is from her. I am trying to put it down as she told it to me, without any embroidery.

If you should travel twenty-three miles along one of the many valleys leading out of this steel-making city, and should follow a somewhat leisurely road past woods and over elevations, you'd come to a rather large, new-appearing, well-kept brick house, encircled with a white wooden fence, and surrounded with flowers, chief among which would be hollyhocks of many colors. There live the Horvats, all 13 of them, the father and mother, the nine daughters, and two sons. Of these children, Mary Anne is the eldest.

Just how old she is, of course, I shall not tell. I am not the kind of a man to give away a secret like that about a lady's age. In any case, she can vote, and she has recently finished college. In appearance, she resembles somewhat my own twin daughters, who are also old enough to vote. In a word, she is rather tall, lithe, blue-eyed and brown-haired.

You might say she is a typical American. Yet, one of her first and most poignant memories is that she wasn't treated exactly as an American. Every day she was greeted by a youth from an adjoining farm with the salutation, "Hi, there, little Hunkie." It seems to have been given more in condescension than in venom, but little Mary Anne didn't feel particularly flattered. However, it must be admitted that the Horvats really were what some other Americans call "Hunkies," or "foreigners" or immigrants.

The very name shows that, because Horvat means Croatian. In the native language, a Croatian is a Hrvat; two of them are Hrvati; their country is Hrvatsko. This is a true Yugoslav family, for father Ivan is from Croatia, and mother Elizabeth from Slovenia. Now they are as truly American as they are Yugoslavs

A salient feature of the Horvat tradition is that every year the family wins scores or more agricultural prizes from county and state Fairs. Theirs is one of the half dozen leading farms in the county. Indeed, some of their products have been appraised among the best in Pennsylvania. And the children win prizes, too; as well as the father. The family could fill a room with trophies of noble achievements in making good things grow. And these "Hunkies" have done that on what was once a run down, neglected, tenant farm.

Mary Anne, also, says the Horvat family, though often called "Hunkies" by their neighbors, was very kindly treated by those same neighbors. At every critical stage in the family development, "Americans," as Mary Anne calls the old line Pennsylvanians, were very helpful. This American romance of neighborhood good will, seems to me doubly beautiful because it was all enacted on the stage of prosaic, everyday happenings.

Ivan Horvat spent the first 15 years of his life in a poor but picturesque Croatian village, where most of the 20 families had the same name and were closely related. It was situated in a valley about 80 miles southwest of Zagreb, on the route leading from Croatia's capital to the upper end of the Adriatic Sea. A plain, broken by many low hills, spread out in one direction; in the other, rose the spectacular mountains of Dalmatia, which are an extension of the majestic Alps, and which lose themselves in the vast woods of Bosnia, or sparkle from the many pine-rimmed lakes of the Plitvitchko area. It was a beautiful vicinity, but the inhabitants were very poor.

Once the land there had been almost sufficient, but as the original big zadruga, or communal family, of the Horvats kept swarming out from the patriarchal home until Horvats filled 20 houses, they couldn't raise enough food to go around. They herded geese, raised pigs, planted grain, tended vineyards, kept orchards, but lived in misery, as thousands of their neighbors in scores of valleys. So many young peasants set out to seek their fortunes far away. Most hoped eventually to return, because few places in the world are as beautiful as Croatia. Those Croatians who came to America, and their children, now number three quarters of a million.

Among them was young Ivan. In 1912 he came to join his elder brother, Vladko, who was living in a town near Pittsburgh, and who had sent Ivan the steamship and train ticket. When the peasant boy arrived from Croatia, he got a job in a brickyard, where about 50 other Yugoslav immigrants were working. The toil of 10 hours daily seemed awfully long and hard. Bricks are very heavy, very rough and very severe on hands. Every night, young Ivan's fingers were bleeding. And as he wearily made his way into his dreary, lonely room, he couldn't help but recall the beautiful lakes and rivers, woods and orchards of Croatia. His old country village began to seem like the Promised Land, and the "fortune" far away.

His brightest experiences in those youthful years were his increasingly frequent visits to the humble corner grocery, owned by a Slovene immigrant. In it clerked a rather recently arrived Slovene girl named Elizabeth Tsankar, a little older than Ivan. She had been given a ticket by her brother in Pennsylvania. After Ivan, who was by that time called John, had passed his seventeenth birthday, his elder brother, who had sent him the ticket, asked Elizabeth's elder brother, who had sent her the ticket, "How about a wedding?" An Okay was given, Elizabeth proved favorable, troth was pledged, the marriage followed.

Then Ivan got the job to which almost every American boy aspires, namely, that of fireman on a railroad locomotive. In addition, he started a store with money which his brother lent him. The bride ran the store, as the groom helped run the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Before many years, young Mrs. Horvat had so many daughters to look after that she couldn't do justice both to her family and the store, so Ivan quit railroading. Then they bought a butcher shop, which didn't do so well as they had hoped. After all, it would have to do pretty well, as Mary Anne remarked, to enable father Ivan to keep seven children in shoes. That's all they were at that time. Also, children need much more than shoes.

So, to piece out the living, the Horvats moved onto a farm as tenants. They ran the butcher shop, and went to school by day; they tended the farm in the evening. A year later, they moved onto a different tenant farm in the same locality. "The same old story," you may say, "of tenants moving every year." Wait and see!

One day, after the Horvats had been on the second tenant farm a year or so, the landlady, who was said to be wealthy, stopped Ivan as he was paying his rent and said, "Mr. Horvat, why don't you buy that farm?" Now Ivan, as most Croatians, is a very polite man, but on that occasion he answered rather abruptly, "Why don't you ask me, Missus, why I don't get elected President of the United States?" "Well," replied the farm owner, "if you want that place, I'll give it to you in monthly payments only a little larger than what you are paying for rent."

I don't think Croatians believe in fairies, but that actually happened to Ivan Horvat, within 25 miles of the raging furnaces of Pittsburgh. He signed the deed and mortgage, at a price about half as large as the farm was considered worth, and when the nine "Hunkies"—mama, papa, six daughters, and a son—ate supper in the kitchen of the old frame house that night they seemed to be in a dream. They had already lived there for months, but now everything seemed different. There was no running water, no gas, no electricity, and not enough space. But beautiful ivy covered the outside walls and climbed along the eaves; flowers bloomed in the yard; 63 acres of land spread out about them, and it was all theirs. It belonged to Ivan Horvat, Elizabeth Horvat, Mary Anne Horvat, and all the other little Horvats.

They all worked it, too. For many months, at critical periods when tools and help were needed, farm neighbors—"Americans," as Mary Anne would say—lent the Horvats machinery and even a team now and then.

On this more or less wornout farm, with the rather wornout house was a wornout coal mine, which had become only a hole in the ground, half caved in and half filled up. It had never been especially productive, and had long been deserted. The former mine owner, who lived in the vicinity, visited the Horvats with their house full of little girls, and told Ivan about the old mine. He even gave the family, without any compensation, all the old blueprints of exhausted veins and of veins that might still exist. So the Horvats worked hard, and bought up the surrounding land until they had 250 acres. They hoped they would be able to restore the mine.

They enjoyed the pleasant little dream, such as has proved a will-o-the-wisp to many an American speculator, of owning a mine. But the Horvats were not speculators. They were moved by no gold rush. They planted orchards, gardens, and fields. They got notable prizes for their peaches, and all were proud, because all had helped plant and tend the peach trees—all 13 Horvats, for now there were 11 children. They also got prizes for apples, plums, wheat and oats. They were the first in the country to experiment in soybeans, and for that, also, got a prize. The children got prizes for the best gardens and meadows and young stock.

Step by step, also, they enlarged the old frame house. And they encased it in bricks. Then came a family drama. Mother Horvat said they must let the ivy grow back on the brick walls. The little Horvats, also, said the ivy must grow back on the walls. Father Horvat said, "No, ivy is bad for brick walls." So the present house has no ivy. Flowers abound, however, and the pretty white fence remains. "The white fence is a sort of family symbol," Mary Anne says. "Father has never let any of us children run loose. He has always wanted to know where we were, what we were doing, and how we were getting along." I have the impression that the Horvat children never resented this little white fence of love, care, noble ideals, and strict accountability. There seems to be no place they enjoy so much as that farm.

Of course, the education of that swarm of Horvat children was no easy task. At first they went to a one-room country school. Mary Anne says it was a very useful experience. All eight grades were together, and the elder children had to help the younger ones. She thinks that gave them all a sense of neighborliness, co-operation, and of responsibility.

Going to high school was a different matter. The school was six miles from the farm, and the nearest bus line four miles away. At first Mary Anne walked those eight miles every day. Then the father engaged the bus man to come to the farm for seven dollars a month per child. For a while this family of "Hunkies," surrounded by what Mary Anne calls "Americans," was the only home in the vicinity sending children to high school. But now there is a regular school bus.

College was still more difficult. For one year after high school graduation, Mary Anne had to stay out. Then she found a place in Pittsburgh to work for her keep. Also, her father managed to place a regular monthly quantity of coal in homes and institutions. So he opened the old mine, engaged half a dozen workmen, hired an automatic shovel, cleared a road through the woods to the highway, and made enough money to help all his children go to college who wished to.

As a matter of fact, Ivan Horvat has special veneration for education, since he himself was never able to get much. For many years in the evenings, his children read to him books and bulletins written by experts about fruit, grain, flowers, grasses, animals, and coal mines. He came to have very high esteem for knowledge, and wants his children to get as much of it as possible.

This story, of course, is by no means finished. Mr. Horvat is still in his forties. Most of the children are still in school. The farm, worked by them all, is a delight to Allegheny County. The little mine, worked by a few men, brings in a small regular monthly income, and the large, bounteous sitting room constantly attracts friends.

These Horvats are all humble people. Their only fame is that of excellent farmers and sterling neighbors; their income still barely suffices to buy the 13 pairs of shoes and all that goes with them. They are like the rest of us 132,000,000 common people in America. But the Statue of Liberty, with its torch of enlightenment, is no empty symbol for them. What the Promised Land promises is liberty and a good life for honest, neighborly, industrious people. It has kept its promise with the Horvats from Yugoslavia, and the Horvats are richly repaying America for what they have received. They have made the word, "Hunkie," a name of honor.

Correction

In the twentieth article in this series on "America's Press: 'Chosen Guardian of Freedom,'" Alexander Hamilton was incorrectly mentioned as the lawyer who defended John Peter Zenger against libel charges. It was Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, who undertook Zenger's defense. Little is known about Andrew Hamilton's early career, but he served in the provincial assembly for many years, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and later became judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of that state.

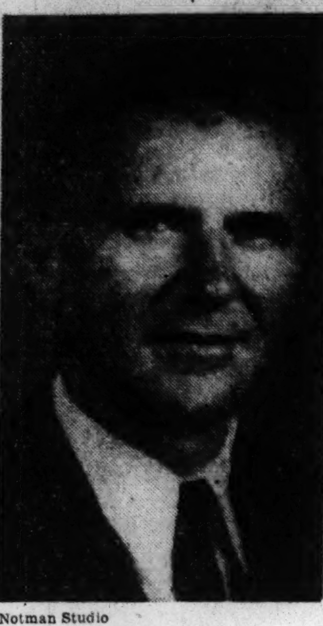
Eastern Amateur Hockey League Revises Schedule for Balance of Season

Harvard's Athletic Director Now a Major in U. S. Service

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

William J. Bingham, since 1926 Director of Athletics at Harvard, now is Major William J. Bingham of the United States Army. The well-known head of the Crimson athletic plant has returned to service for the duration.

The brief, terse University News Office announcement explains a leave of absence, a wish, as in the case of Richard C. Harlow, football coach, that he will return to his post after the war, and that there will be no immediate change in the Harvard intercollegiate athletic program.



Notman Studio

Bill Bingham

Rumors have been current for sometime that Bill Bingham would be in the service. Duty in the armed forces is not new to Bingham. In the World War I he was a member of the American Field Service from Jan. 2, 1917, to Oct. 1 in the French Army. Later he enlisted in the United States Army and Nov. 15, 1917, he became a first lieutenant and was promoted to captaincy in July of 1918.

Served Overseas

While overseas he saw service with the United States forces at Verdun, Champaigne, Aisne, Oise and Argonne fronts. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery and returned to the United States in October of 1918.

Bingham was born at Norristown, Pa., Aug. 8, 1889. His boyhood was spent in Lawrence, Mass., where he left school and worked in a Lawrence mill. Seeking more education, he studied nights and entered Exeter Academy in 1908 at the age of 19. He earned his way through Exeter and won scholarships. While there he established the world interscholastic track record for the 880 in 1:57 2-5. He also was manager of the football team.

Race With Meredith

At Harvard he continued his achievements on the track and pushed the famed Ted Meredith to 1:53, a world record for the 880, in one of the most memorable and stirring foot races of all time. He competed on the track team three years and captained it in his senior year, 1916.

While at the University he was first Marshal of his class, Vice-President of the Student Council, President of the Phillips Brooks House Association and with a gifted musical voice he was President of the Harvard Musical Club.

Returned to Coach

After graduation Bingham returned in 1921 to coach the track team two years and was appointed Director of Athletics March 2, 1926. He was also chairman of the Track and Field Committee of the 1936 Olympic team that went to Berlin, and is secretary of the Football Rules Committee.

As Director of Athletics at Harvard, Bingham has raised the standard of collegiate sports to a respected level and the influence has been felt nationally. It is to be hoped that the standard will be maintained during his absence.

He reports to the First Command Service Headquarters at Commonwealth Avenue.

New Bowl Angle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 2 (AP)—With Alabama and Tennessee both headed for bowl games this season, something new has been added to their long-standing bowl feud.

For five years the winner of their annual regular season game has gone to a bowl but the loser has missed a bid. This year, although Alabama was thrice defeated, both are headed for post-season bowls.

Frank Crespi in 1-A

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Frank Crespi, infielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, was notified by his draft board of his classification in 1-A for military service. Crespi was the Cardinals' second-baseman in 1941, but played as a substitute on this season's world championship team.

Williams Is Thrilled By Navy Flying

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 2 (AP)—After completing the first quarter of his eight-week course as a civil pilot training cadet, Ted Williams, the major leagues' temperamental and oft-turbulent batting champion, yesterday said he found flying so thrilling that he was willing to give up baseball for a naval aviator's career.

Williams, training at Amherst College with 29 other U. S. Navy V-5 enlistees, including Johnny Pesky, his Boston Red Sox teammate; John Sain and Buddy Gremp, both of the Boston Braves, and Joe Coleman, the Philadelphia Athletics' pitching rookie, has impressed his instructors and classmates alike with his determination to win the Navy wings.

Working Hard

"Why Ted is going after their flying stuff as hot and heavy as he did about his batting," Pesky, a good hitter in his own right, marvelled. "You know how hard and how long he practiced hitting," he continued. "Well, he's bearing down much harder in this course than he ever did on his batting."

Williams, who frequently became excitable and, at times, resentful, during interviews, was asked how he was getting along.

"I'm not batting .400 in this flying course yet," he replied, "but I'm going to do it. Flying is the last thing I'm worrying about. It's a cinch if you just keep thinking and applying yourself. I like it so much that I'd quit baseball for it."

Williams, like most of his classmates, has totalled about six hours aloft with his instructor and he expects to take his first solo flight very soon. "I was fighting the training ship the first few times I was given the controls, but now I am handling them instinctively," he explained.

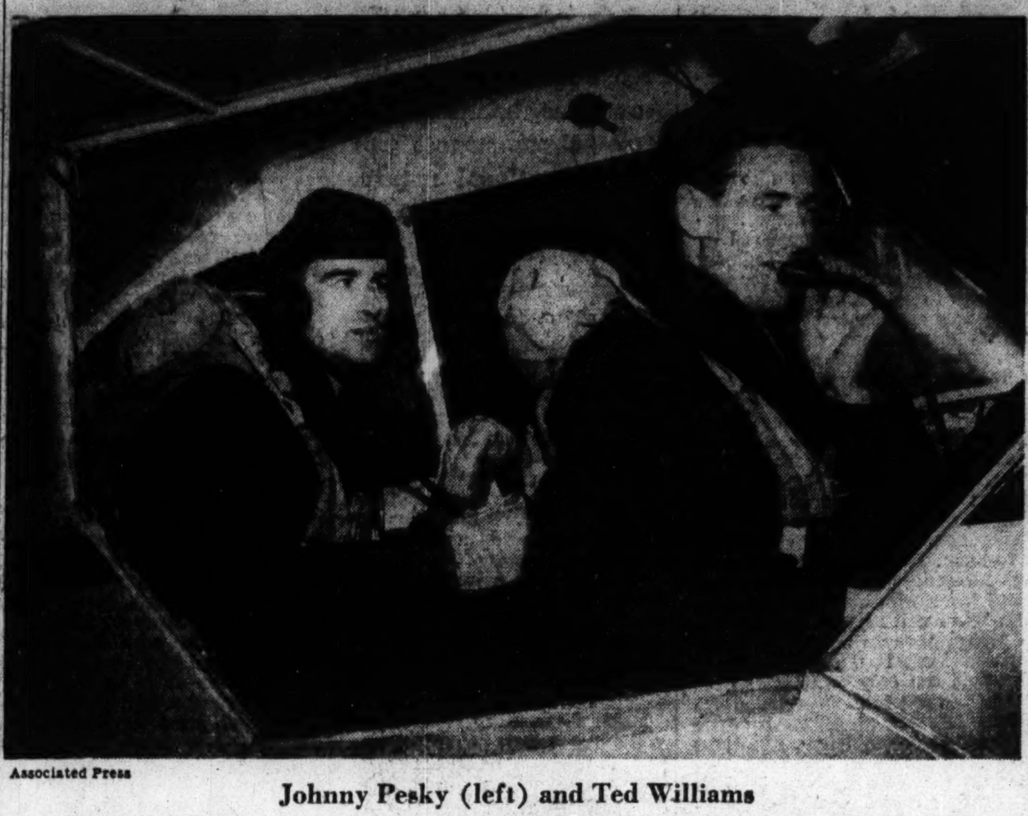
Math Difficult

Like all the other ball players, Williams finds mathematics the most difficult part of the exacting training program, which keeps the cadets fully occupied for 15 hours a day.

"Pesky and I and, I guess, the rest of the ball players here, have grown very rusty about our math because, no doubt, we have been out of school much longer than the rest of the class," Williams explained. "But our instructors are very patient with us, as are all the other fellows. Therefore, I crack that math book every time I get the chance. You have to know what mathematics are all about to be a Navy flier."

Evidence of Williams' determination to build himself a successful naval flying career was supplied by all his instructors. They agreed that baseball's greatest modern batter would be piloting a Navy fighting plane in action a year hence, if conditions warrant such service.

New Teamwork for Baseball Stars



Associated Press

Johnny Pesky (left) and Ted Williams

These two Boston Red Sox stars are completing their Civilian Pilot Training course at Amherst, Mass., preparatory to advanced Navy V-5 pilot work at Chapel Hill, N. C. Pesky was the brilliant rookie shortstop of the American League last year and Williams led the league in batting. They are shown above using the communicating system in a training plane.

Trade Rumors Are Missing From Chicago Convention

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—The major leagues returned to their wartime baseball discussions today still at odds over night game schedules and what should constitute a standard baseball for the duration. It was considered likely that both differences would be settled tomorrow when the National and the American Leagues meet jointly with Commissioner K. M. Landis.

Meantime, seperate sessions continued today, with still no semblance of a player deal in the offing.

The National League voted yesterday that each team be restricted to seven night games in 1943. The American agreed to a maximum 14 for clubs other than Washington, which was allowed 28 on Clark Griffith's contention that the Senators were the only team in Washington and that most workers there had daytime hours.

Differ on Core

The question of an official wartime baseball was taken up because of a rubber and cork shortage. Both leagues would use reprocessed materials, but the National asked a rubber core, while the American voted for a cork center. The National League said it was its intention to use a reported one million rubber cores now available with the manufacture of golf balls halted.

The majors, however, were in agreement on these subjects:

1. To hold the 1943 All-Star Game at Philadelphia's Shibe Park July 7, with the American League as the home team, and proceeds going to baseball's "Ball and Bat" fund.
2. To maintain the present player limit of 25 for each club.
3. To extend the present major-minor league agreement for another year.

A three-point request from Joseph Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation that baseball travel be curtailed came in for some attention by the American League, which ordered all its clubs to review spring training plans and to cut down on travel where possible. The result might be a number of changes in exhibition schedules.

Plight of Phils

The National League, however, became wrapped up in the financial plight of the Philadelphia Phils. President Ford Frick said the league's board of directors were working on three plans to solve the Phils' money problems, but added that he doubted a solution would be found during the Chicago meetings.

Frick also disclosed that a fourth plan, one in which "Bill Terry could fit into the picture," was abandoned yesterday. He hastened to add, however, there might be other propositions forthcoming, and that abandoning of this one did not mean that Terry, who resigned Monday as farm director of the New York Giants, might not turn up in Philadelphia.

Ross Is Pleased With Showing Of Bruins Recently

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	6	3	3	15	49	39
Boston	6	5	1	13	42	39
Chicago	5	3	3	13	40	35
Toronto	6	5	0	12	54	35
New York	4	7	1	9	44	66
Montreal	3	7	2	8	37	52

Results Dec. 1

Boston 5, Detroit 2.

Manager Art Ross is pretty well pleased with his Boston Bruins these days . . . After dropping their first four games they have rebounded to take six of their last seven, and Ross feels they could have won against New York Rangers last Sunday night, too . . . "We're coming along," he said last night after the team had beaten Detroit 5-2, "and we'll continue to win our share of games."

* * *

There were raised eyebrows last night when the Red Wings began leaving the ice with three and one-half minutes still left in the game . . . When the final bell sounded there were just six men on the ice for the Wings, none on the bench . . . Despite the fact they wanted to catch an 11 o'clock train out of Boston, it did not look good . . . The Wings could have stayed overnight, too . . . They aren't scheduled to play again before next Sunday when they meet Toronto in the Motor City.

* * *

The Wings to a man are putting 10 per cent of their salaries in war bonds, and an emblem on their jersey sleeves testifies to it . . . On the other sleeve they wear a V with three dots and a dash . . . Buzz Boll got two goals last night to bring his total points to 15 and make him high scorer on the club . . . Bill Cowley helped set up both plays to bring his total to 14 . . . Harvey Jackson and Rookies Bill Shill and Don Gallinger were the other scorers for the Bruins while Harry Watson and Carl Liscombe tallied for the visitors . . . Wings were without Johnny Orlando, their rugged defenseman, who was left behind because of injury . . . Bruins moved up to tie Chicago for second through the victory . . . Detroit still leads the league.

Competition Equalized Among Teams in League

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The situation that threatened to bring a sudden end to the popularity of the Boston Olympics, when through no fault of their own they were forced to play teams of little better calibre than an average college sextet, appears to have been solved with an announcement out of New York that the Eastern Amateur League's schedule for the balance of the year has been revised.

The trouble began when first the Manhattan Arrows came here as a main Sunday afternoon attraction and was beaten 17-0, and was augmented when the Brooklyn Arma Torpedoes came last Sunday afternoon to be drubbed 13-2 with the Olympics not even trying to score in the final period.

Met League Sixes

Both of these teams, along with two others—Sands Point Tigers and Jamaica Hawks—were members last season of the Metropolitan Amateur League, a circuit in which the Junior Olympics had little trouble running up scores last winter. All four teams were due to make appearances here, but the Olympics were not to play them on the road, just why remains a mystery.

In addition to the beatings administered by the 'Pics, these minor sixes were taking it whenever they appeared on the ice in other cities. New York Rovers beat Manhattan 19-2, while Philadelphia Falcons and Curtis Bay Coast Guard also ran up the score when playing the minor clubs.

Schedule Revised

Now, with the end of the 16-game Hershey Cup series in sight, the schedule has been revised so that the four top clubs will meet only each other and the four minor clubs will stay in their own class. The change will begin with the start of the Walker Cup series next week, and will continue through the wind-up of the winter campaign, the Hershey Cup series.

Manhattan, Jamaica, Sands Point, and Brooklyn will compete among themselves, with the possibility of forming an all-star team at the end of the season to challenge the top four clubs in the championship play-offs.

Highly Pleased

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics was highly pleased at the change this morning, although he wanted to know if the standings would remain as they are. "We have only played two of those clubs in two games," he said, "while some of the other top teams have met them three or four times. They have gotten points that we can never make up."

Yet if that were the last of the popular Melrose coach's troubles, he would not mind a bit. Coming today were several blows which threaten to weaken the Olympics to a point where they themselves may not be a match for their three rivals.

Lost Dumond

First of all the "Pics have lost the services of Fishy Dumond, leading scorer and the former Boston College flash who had completely captured the fancy of the Olympic followers. Fishy has left for the Midwest with the Air Forces. Second was the announcement that Cy Beigler, capable handyman who could play equally well at defense or forward, has been called back to Canada to report to the R. C. A. F., in which he enlisted and was given a six-months' leave of absence. This leave originally was good until April.

Third was the news that Eddie Barry was called for his examination by the U. S. Coast Guard today, and if he passes he will go immediately into uniform. And fourth was the knowledge that Gerry Desrosiers will be out a month and Harvey McClellan another week because of injury.

Only 10 Men

The Olympics left for Philadelphia this noon and Hago had with him just 10 hockey players. He was missing Fred Maloon, who had to stay at Harvard for examinations; Gerry Bauer, in school at Lowell Technical Institute, and Norm Walker, big defenseman who teaches school.

He had two lines—Hec Rousseau, Ray Chaisson, and Clarence Schmidt, and Clarence Russell, Don Mellor, and Gil Priestley—two defensemen in Ty Andersen and Red Anderson, and a goalie in Craig McClelland. Mellor is a boy who played with the Olympics some last winter.

Practice Tomorrow

Coach Harrington does not know if he can get any more players this season. He has sent several wires to various parts of the country, but is not too optimistic about the replies. The 'Pics have a practice session scheduled for tomorrow night at the Garden in which they will scrimmage an independent team from Providence, and if any of the visitors shows anything, he will be given a chance to play in the Eastern League.

This could be the beginning of the end of amateur hockey here for the duration.

Tennessee Has Best Record For the Last Five Seasons

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Want to know why Tennessee's Volunteers will be appearing in their fourth Bowl game in five years when they clash with unbeaten Tulsa in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans on New Year's Day? Then take a look at their record for the last five seasons.

Since 1938, the southerners have chalked up 47 victories, been defeated only five times and tied once for the remarkable percentage of .904. Not only that, but a compilation of the scoring records of the nation's leading colleges for the five-year period by the Associated Press shows the Vols in front both offensively and defensively. They have rolled up 1,264 points while holding their opponents to 203, an average of less than four points per game.

Vaulted Over Duke

In winning eight, losing one, and tying another this season, the Vols vaulted over Duke's Blue Devils in the five-year percentage columns. Duke, with an indifferent season, dropped to fifth place behind Boston College, Notre Dame, and Utah.

Tulsa, with 10 straight victories this season, ranks no better than twenty-third in the percentage table with a .702 figure. The Golden Hurricane from Oklahoma, however, figures high offensively with 1,016 points scored in 49 games over the five-year period.

Georgia, selected to oppose the Pacific Coast Conference champion in the Rose Bowl, stands still lower with a .680 percentage as the result of 34 triumphs, 16 defeats, and three ties. The Bulldogs, however, also have shown plenty of power with a point total of 1,153.

Big Jump by Eagles

Boston College's Eagles, their Bowl hopes jolted by Holy Cross Saturday, made one of the biggest jumps as their eight victories in nine games carried them from tenth place to the second spot both in percentage and offense. The Eagles closed out the regular season with an .854 percentage and a record of having scored 1,240 points in 50 games since 1938.

Notre Dame retained its consistency with an .837 percentage that gave it third place over Utah. The Utes took over fourth on the basis of 32 victories in 45 encounters, a record of .821.

Five-year records of the leading "major" teams (ties disregarded in percentages) are as follows:

	W	L	T	PC	Pts For	Pts Agst
x-Tennessee	47	5	1	.904	1,264	203
Boston College	41	7	2	.854	1,240	378
x-Notre Dame	36	7	2	.837	778	329
Utah	32	7	6	.821	967	347
Duke	38	9	1	.809	1,031	261
Michigan	32	8	2	.800	914	343
Fordham	32	9	3	.780	727	253
Georgetown	33	9	2	.780	778	279
x-Miss. State	37	11	2	.771	1,136	339
Santa Clara	30	9	4	.769	650	267
Duquesne	33	10	2	.767	652	301
Alabama	34	11	2	.756	856	317
Minnesota	31	10	1	.756	743	320
x-Texas A.&M.	35	12	2	.745	915	302
Penn State	26	9	5	.743	659	346
Texas Tech	37	13	4	.740	1,018	377
x-Missouri	35	13	1	.729	988	432
Ohio State	29	11	2	.725	911	416
Rutgers	29	11	2	.725	749	381
Clemson	31	12	3	.721	825	402
Cornell	27	11	2	.711	691	348
x-Oklahoma	31	13	3	.705	884	362
x-Tulsa	33	14	2	.702	1,016	441
Pennsylvania	25	11	5	.694	794	362
Mississippi	33	15	1	.688	976	514
x-Detroit	30	14	1	.682	742	306
x-Georgia	34	16	3	.680	1,153	536
x-Oregon State	30	15	4	.667	686	399
Xavier	30	15	2	.667	743	395
Villanova	27	14	1	.659	698	327
Holy Cross	28	16	4	.636	821	417
North Carolina	28	16	4	.636	783	448
Texas	29	17	1	.630	856	462
Tulane	29	17	2	.630	830	483
Navy	25	15	5	.625	594	305
x-U. S. C.	25	15	6	.625	618	424
South. Methodist	28	17	4	.622	689	480
Texas Christian	31	19	1	.620	768	477
Colorado	24	15	3	.615	714	529
Denver	24	15	6	.615	628	392
Bucknell	24	15	3	.615	491	324
Dartmouth	27	17	1	.614	881	456
Wake Forest	28	18	2	.609	962	524
Virginia Military	26	17	7	.605	656	520
Lafayette	26	17	1	.605	679	368
Syracuse	22	15	6	.595	684	474
Brown	25	17	2	.595	713	509
x-St. Mary's (Cal.	22	16	2	.579	497	338
Louisiana State	27	20	2	.574	721	527
Georgia Tech	26	20	3	.565	683	504
Stanford	26	20	1	.565	681	536
Mich. State	22	17	3	.564	617	384
Nebraska	25	20	2	.556	614	469
Army	23	19	4	.548	687	558

x-Indicates season incomplete or playing in Bowl game.

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Sports Around the Hub

Miller May Leave Braves

It has just occurred to this department that very definite and unmistakable hints of an Eddie Miller trade or sale were heard at Braves Field several times near the close of the 1942 National League season. Therefore, Boston may yet hear of a deal at the current Chicago convention of the majors.

Of course, the Braves have always maintained that the classy shortstop was for sale "at the right price," which happens to be true of any ball player in the big leagues. The only catch to this statement is that there is no limit to the "right price."

However, it is believed that this time the Braves are making a serious effort to peddle Miller, for reasons which it would not be wise ot discuss at the moment.

* * *

One of the most amusing bits of news to come out of Amherst, where Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Johnny Sain, Buddy Gremp and other naval aviation cadets are training, is that Ted is wearing a necktie. It must have taken an order from the senior officer to get one around his neck; and it's a cinch that Pesky or somebody else had to teach him how to tie it.

* * *

Mike Holovak, who last night was presented the George B. Lowe memorial trophy by the Gridiron Club of Boston, is the third B. C. player to be so honored. Gene Goodreault and Charlie O'Rourke were the others. Harvard's Chub Peabody was the recipient a year ago. Wallace G. Ackerman, left guard of the undefeated, untied New Hampshire eleven, received the William H. Cowell trophy.

* * *

Briefs . . . Another member of the Braves has gone into the service. Jimmy Campbell of Brockton, an infielder with the Braves' farm at Evansville, Ind., has joined the Marines. He formerly was a basketball, football and baseball star at Brockton High . . . Veterans such as Charley Gehringer and George Selkirk are not likely to return to the big leagues after the war is over. Gehringer, probably, was through anyhow, but Selkirk might have played 100 games or more with the '43 Yankees . . . The local Coast Guard basketball team meets the Harvard Medical School five at the Jordan gymnasium in Charlestown Saturday night.

* * *

Those who haven't seen the Bruins this season should take a trip to the Boston Garden at least once, if for no other reason than to see that new kid line of Shill, Gallinger and Guidolin. If allowed to remain intact it should develop into one of the top lines of N. H. L. history. . . . Stan Modzelewski, former Rhode Island State cage star, is sparking the Bath Iron Works quintet. Last night he talled 23 points as his team defeated Colby College, 59-54. . . There will be only one big league all-star game next summer. . . . Del Baker has not yet been notified of his release as Detroit manager, although Steve O'Neill already has been hired to succeed him. . . . A rumor has Paul Derringer leaving the Reds.

Bulla's Schedule Lets Him Play In Miami Golf Open

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 2 (AP)—Johnny Bulla flies airplanes for a living now, but he figures he'll score as well in the Miami open—starting Thursday—as he did as a full-time golf professional.

"I might even do better this year," he said, thus taking sides in the never-settled argument among golfers over the amount of time a player must spend at the game to keep his swing in the groove.

"I can lay off for a while, and still play about as well as ever," he explained. "I forget a lot of bad habits. It's true, not playing might affect your short game, but then I never had much of one anyway."

Bulla dropped out of the touring golf brigade last winter and went to a school for airline pilots at Cheyenne, Wyo. He had been flying private planes since 1938.

For four months now he has been a pilot for Eastern Airlines on the Atlanta-Brownsville run. He arranged to lay off for one trip so that he might play in Miami's $5,000 open, the only tournament scheduled before next March.

Bulla plays golf now about twice a week. With only that much practice under his belt, he went to Chicago late in the summer and finished fifth in the Tam o' Shanter tournament, the only one in which he has competed since the Los Angeles open of last winter.

Basketball Scores

Results Dec. 1
By the Associated Press

Long Island Univ. 72, Newark 38.
Great Lakes 55, Milwaukee Tea. 35.
DePauw 49, Fort Knox 37.
Ind. Tri-State 56, Griffin 43.
Marquette 52, Carroll 37.
Rider 38, Princeton Sem. 25.
Concordia (Moorhead) 37, No. Dakota St. 36.
Bath Iron Works 59, Colby 54.

Corporal Beazley Is Honored Guest Of Chicago Writers

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Corp. Johnny Beazley, St. Louis Cardinal hurler voted as the rookie of the year by the Chicago chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, was presented the J. Louis Comiskey memorial award last night at the fifth annual diamond dinner of the chapter.

It was Private Beazley just before the Card hurler, who twice beat the New York Yankees in the 1942 World Series, started for Chicago to receive his award. He virtually had to sew on his new chevrons en route.

The dinner and frolic, usually limited to 400 guests, was an overflow affair as a result of the attendance of many guests from the armed forces and baseball's bigwigs here for the major and minor league conventions.

Speeches No Help

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Should Bill Terry become associated with the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, he'll have to brush up on his after-dinner speaking, says Jimmy Wilson, Chicago Cubs manager.

Wilson, former Phillies' manager, said that once he made 51 dinner and luncheon talks in 40 days, "but it didn't do much good in Philly, because we kept on losing. Nobody has found a substitute yet for winning."

No Scholarships?

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 2 (AP)—Athletic Commissioner Mike Conner of the Southeastern Football Conference has received a proposal from Vanderbilt University to outlaw all athletic scholarships in the league for the duration.

Under the plan, scholarships now in existence would not be affected. The conference meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 11-12 probably will vote on the proposal, Conner says.

Space Now for Bruins' Hockey

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Probably the happiest guy in Boston when Holy Cross handed Boston College that licking Saturday was Art Ross . . . As long as B. C. kept winning on Saturday, Ross' Bruins couldn't get a tumble for their Sunday night hockey victories, but now Art figures the papers will give him some space . . . First word trickling back from the Chicago baseball meetings is that Branch Rickey has tossed Joe Medwick, Bobo Newsom, and Schoolboy Rowe on the market, which may be Branch's way of admitting that he overcharged the Dodgers when he sold them Medwick . . . Colgate's Andy Kerr says that football movies have increased the coaches' work 50 per cent.

* * *

While the football "bowl" games still were in the doubtful stage the other day, a Minneapolis Times headline writer summed it up this way: "Appraise the horde, and pass the invitations."

* * *

Wilson Teachers' College of Washington, D. C., which dropped basketball last winter, has decided to put a team on the court this season . . . According to Bill Benswanger, the Pirates will save transportation by training in California next spring because more Pittsburgh players live near their San Bernardino base than near any other site . . . The "gate" for the Tulsa-Arkansas football game was the largest in Tulsa's grid history because Arkansas insisted that prices should be raised to Southwest Conference levels . . . First winter "event" of the Milwaukee-Oconomowoc Ski Club didn't require any skis. Members were summoned to put in a day's work smoothing the slopes.

* * *

Si Burick, Dayton (Ohio) News: "Billy Hillenbrand of Indiana is the highest-ranking student in his journalism class this fall. . . . He's writing a football story for his term paper. . . . But the fellow is smart enough not to want to be a sports writer. . . . He's really taking a pre-law course."

* * *

Clifton E. Wilson of the Moscow Daily Idahonian comes up with a new candidate for the high school football winning-streak record. . . . This year Moscow high lost to Pullman, Wash., for the first time in a rivalry that dates back before the first World War. Although early records have been lost, Moscow officials estimate their winning streak lasted more than 25 years. . . To even accounts, Pullman is the home of Washington State College which has defeated the U. of Idaho, located at Moscow, for the past 15 seasons.

* * *

Bob (Seton Hall) Davies and Eddie (Notre Dame) Riska, standout shooters in last week's all Stars-Oshkosh basketball game at Chicago, will campaign together on the Great Lakes Naval Station court team this winter. . . . Sgt. Greg Mangin, former first-10 tennis star, isn't spending any time on the courts at Hunter Field, Ga., because he's too busy learning to handle a machine gun. Too old to become a combat pilot, Greg turned down an appointment as physical instructor and declined to apply for Officers' Candidate School to become an aerial gunner.

Another 'Mrs. Wiggs' for the Screen—Plays—Art Shows

Pictures In Prospect For Boston

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will come Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway as the principal feature in a new double bill. Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert, and Vera Vague head the distaff side of the cast for this new movie version of Alice Hegan Rice's story, and Hugh Herbert, Harry Shannon, and John Arthur are among the men to be seen. The children are played by Carolyn Lee, Carl "Alfalfa" Switzer, Betty Brewer, Mary Thomas, and Billy Lee. Ralph Murphy directed.

The second feature will be a melodrama, "Apache Trail," with a story of the old West. In the cast are Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed, and William Lundigan.

⁂

Continuing Films

This is the season of the year when films are likely to held over for more than a single week. Theaters which announced this week that they will continue their current programs are as follows:

Keith Memorial—"Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello comedy; and "Get Hep to Love," with Gloria Jean. Continuing for a second week.

Metropolitan—"Road to Morocco," with Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, and Dorothy Lamour; and "Henry Aldrich, Editor," with Jimmy Lydon in the title role. Held over for a second week.

State and Orpheum — "For Me and My Gal," with Judy Garland, George Murphy, and Gene Kelly; and "Boogie Man Will Get You." Staying for a second week.

⁂

'Thunder Birds'

"Thunder Birds," a Technicolor film of aviation recruits in training in Arizona, will head the program at the RKO Boston, beginning Friday. Gene Tierney, John Sutton, and Preston Foster are the principal players. On the stage will be seen Hal McIntyre and his orchestra and other entertainers.

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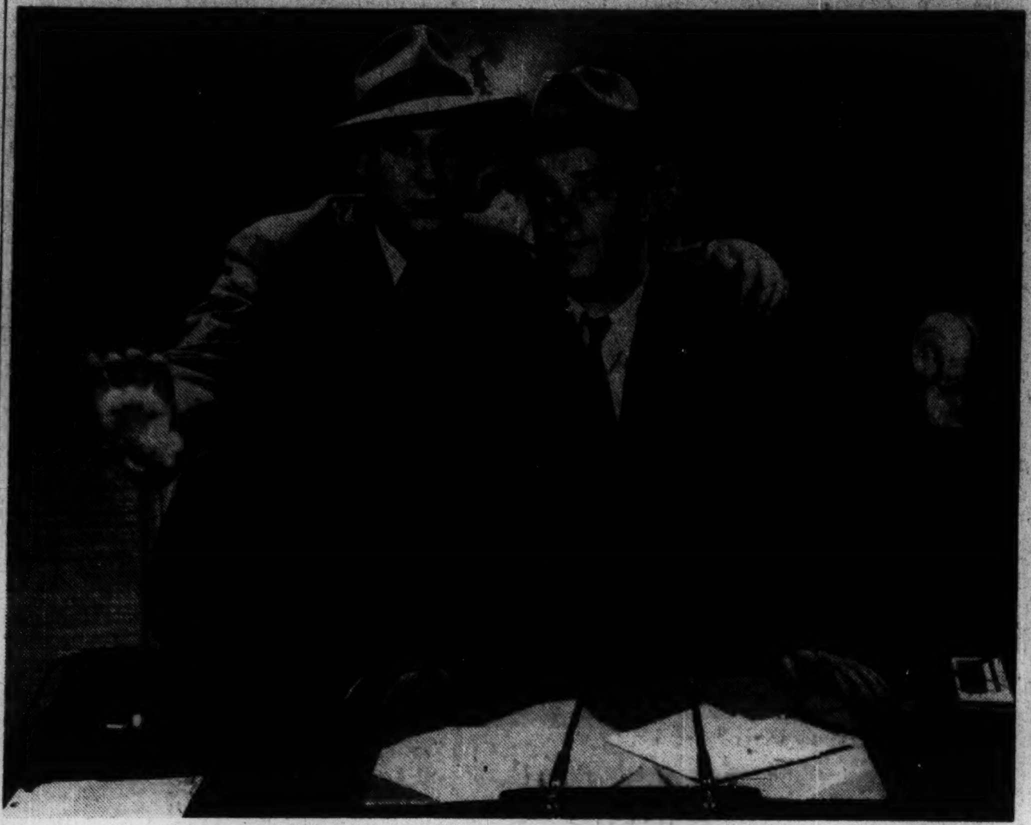
New French Film

"The King Amuses Himself," a new French film, with Raimu and Victor Francen heading the cast, is announced to arrive Friday at the Fine Arts, as a successor to the current war picture, "Inside Britain."



© Universal

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello

In "Who Done It?", continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial

© Paramount

Fay Bainter in 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch'

Film in prospect for Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters

Wallace Speech in Film Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A motion picture short in which Vice-President Henry A. Wallace delivers his memorable "Price of Victory" speech will be nationally released Thursday for projection in the more than 15,000 film houses of the United States. Paramount, which produced the picture at the request of the Office of War Information, believes that this marks the first appearance of such a high government official on the screen, outside of newsreels. The company announces that 400 prints, said to be a record-breaking number, have been prepared to give the film the widest and quickest distribution possible.

"The Price of Victory" takes its title from the speech which Mr. Wallace delivered last May before the Free World Association in New York. The text was "adapted" for the screen by Howard J. Green and the film was directed by William H. Pine, the co-producer. The following are among the high lights which are retained in Mr. Wallace's talk before the camera:

"Down the years, the people of the United States have moved steadily forward in the practice of democracy. When the freedom-loving people march, when the farmers have an opportunity to buy land at reasonable prices and to sell the produce of their land through their own organizations, when workers have the opportunity to form unions and bargain through them collectively, and when the children of all the people have an opportunity to attend schools which teach them the truths of the real world in which we live—when these opportunities are open to everyone—then the world moves straight ahead. . . .

"The people are on the march toward even fuller freedom than the most fortunate people of the earth have hitherto enjoyed. No Nazi counter-revolution will stop it. The common man will smoke the Hitler stooges out into the open in the United States, in Latin America, and in India. He will destroy their influence. No Lavals, no Mussolinis will be tolerated in a free world. The people, in their millenial and revolutionary march toward manifesting here on earth the dignity that is in every human soul, hold as their credo the Four Freedoms enunçiated by President Roosevelt. . . . And now, as we go forward toward realizing the Four Freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to talk about four duties. . . .

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"The four duties of the people's revolution, as I see them today are these: The duty to produce to the limit; the duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle; the duty to fight with all that is in us; the duty to build a peace—just, charitable, and enduring. The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three. . . . Some have spoken of the 'American Century.' I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man. If we really believe we are fighting for a people's peace, all the rest becomes easy. . . .

"The convulsive efforts of the dying madman will be so great that some of us may be deceived into thinking that the situation is bad at a time when it is really getting better. But in the case of most of us, the events of the next few months, disturbing though they may be, will only increase our will to bring about complete victory in this war of liberation. Spiritually prepared, we cannot be surprised. Psychological terrorism will fall flat. . . . Strong in the strength of the Lord, we who fight in the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won."

⁂

Sometimes, in the filmed "Price of Victory," Mr. Wallace appears on the screen and sometimes the sound of his voice is accompanied by documentary, newsreel, and montage shots illustrating and visualizing the intent of his words. The result is an exceptional and powerful motion picture, stirring in its message and conveying fully the Vice President's deep conviction as he voices the ideals by which he interprets the meaning of this global war.

Mr. Wallace made the film in two versions—English and Spanish. Thirty-one prints have been prepared for shipment to Latin America. The picture was filmed last summer in Washington. Mr. Wallace reported for work promptly at 8 one morning at the Paramount News Washington Laboratory. At 2:30 p. m. the shooting was over.

According to Paramount, Mr. Wallace "proved an actor well up in his lines. Although Director Pine had the speech written out on a blackboard, it wasn't necessary, for the Vice-President had memorized every word. Even the shooting time was cut in half because Mr. Wallace proved so able that no retakes were necessary."

© Paramount

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Director William H. Pine

In a behind-the-scenes shot of the short feature, "The Price of Victory," based on Mr. Wallace's speech on war aims.

© Paramount

Bob Hope and Bing Crosby

In "Road to Morocco," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan.

Opening Tonight

At the Majestic — "The Firefly." Revival of the Friml operetta with Emma Otero to head a cast which includes Ruth Bond, Barbara Blaine, Jacqueline Sussane, Olive Reeves-Smith, Perry Askam, Jack Goode, Bobby Morris, Helen Arthur, Leonard Ceeley, and Gordon Gifford. Some changes have been made, including the addition of "The Donkey Serenade," which was heard in the movie version of the operetta. Curtain at 8:30.

On the Stage

John C. Wilson has engaged Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden and Nedda Harrigan for three leading roles in "The Wife Takes a Child," which he has just placed in rehearsal. This is a comedy of New York family life by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Judy Parrish and Lyle Bettger will appear in important roles. Others engaged include Gee Gee James, Mary Orr, Bubbles Monahan, Evelyn Davis, Immanuel Duval, William Wadsworth, Robert Breton and and John Kane. Mr. Wilson will direct the comedy, which is expected to open at the Wilbur Theater in Boston on Christmas night. The New York opening is tentatively set for the week beginning Monday, Jan. 11. No New York theater has been booked.

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Helen Hayes will play the title role in a play called "Harriet," dealing with the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Rehearsals are to start in about a month under the aegis of Gilbert Miller. The play is the work of Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements.

Providence Painters To Exhibit Here

Three of the outstanding painters of Providence, R. I., will be exhibiting in the first balcony foyer of Symphony Hall during concert time this week. They are Stephen W. Macomber, Gerald Mast, and Frederick R. Sisson. These painters establish the pace for the younger artists in their city and set a worthy example. All are versed in the modes and mannerisms of the contemporary advance guard; each derives what suits him most from modern sources, but all are cautious, logical, and disciplined.

Mr. Macomber provides the traditional backlog in his still-lifes of books. The old, well-worn leather volumes are depicted respectfully and lovingly. His realistic portrayal reveals sound structure. It is not mere topographic record. The portraits drawn with pencil show the same calculated, responsible building of form, from within.

Mr. Mast comes from Indiana. He was formerly an assistant of John Carroll and is now instructor at the Rhode Island School of Design. His manner of handling the brush varies; sometimes the image bulks large and solid, more concrete perhaps than it appears in nature; sometimes it is tenuous and allusive. "Co-ed" for example is a spare and transparent portrait; "Mother and Child" is bulky and massive. The Parisian nostalgia for the antique, and for the exotic has held Mr. Mast's imagination. "Fox Point" captures a suburban quality of atmosphere, and fixes architectural character with astuteness.

Mr. Sisson is a native of Providence. He teaches and writes on art. His pictures show a notable "carrying power" in the spacious foyer at Symphony Hall. They manage to overcome the glaring light and the engulfing depths. This is due to Mr. Sisson's preoccupation with color. He has experimented a good deal in recent years with techniques and has investigated the Flemish primitives in an effort to discover their secret of clear, luminous, full-bodied color. The spectator will observe how resonant the tones are, how articulately they carry. Mr. Sisson works in tempera, and sometimes with a combination of tempera, resin, and oil. His experiments have been fruitful. Among his pictures there appears again a realism that emanates not alone from correct surface translation but through well-compounded designs, and carefully adjusted hues.

The Providence artists benefit from an appreciation of the problems of structure, composition, color harmonization. Their rational approach makes everything they do substantial.

D. A.

Harvard Play Tonight

Alexander Afinogenov's comedy of modern Russia, "Mashenka," will be presented at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, tonight by the Harvard Dramatic Club and the Radcliffe Idler. This will be the American premiere of the play. Other performances will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Ribert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Shubert—"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, featuring Martha Scott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by N. S. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Mashenka," Russian drama presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Brother Rat," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Exeter—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 5, 8:10. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:30. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger." 1, 3:25, 5:55, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott, William Gargan. 3, 6:30, 9:35. "Go West," Marx Bros. 1, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan — "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—"Stand By All Networks." 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 8:50. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking," "America's Battler of Beauty," "Alona of Sarong Seas," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:29, 9:10.

Scollay — "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Brooklyn Orchid," featuring Marjorie Woodworth. "Popular Science," "Japanese Relocation," "Travel to Alaska," "Show Horse," "Song of Victory," "Stranger Than Fiction," "No Greater Glory," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 12:41, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:50, 9:04.

Telepix — "Food — Weapon of Conquest," "India Today," "Ozzie Nelson and Band," "Japanese Relocation," "Harvard-Yale Boat Race," "Tales of the Vienna Woods," Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:05. "Traitor Within," Donald M. Barry, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:03, 8:55.

Tremont—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:30. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 5:35, 10.

Uptown—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:20, 4:50, 8:25. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:25, 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Wolfman," Claude Rains. "Shepherd of the Ozarks." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "I Live on Danger." 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:40, 5:40, 9:40. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Berry. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.
Coolidge Corner: "Bambi." 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.
Cleveland Circle: "Aross the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.
University: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:11, 8:19. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2:10, 7, 9:55.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmont: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.
Hyde Park: "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. 2:10, 8:10. "The Mad Monster," Johnny Downs, 3:30, 9:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 2:30, 8:15. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Desperate Journey," Erroll Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:53, 6:03, 9:13. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:43, 4:53, 8:05.
Maplewood: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:49, 8:43. "All American Co-Eds," Francis Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:55, 7:40.
Orpheum: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:10, 8:20.
Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. 3:15, 8:20. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2:05, 7, 9:30.
Mystic: "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 3:15, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:40, 8:15. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:25, 6:45, 9:55.
Square: "Gentlemen at Heart," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 2, 4:55, 7:45. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 12:30, 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Youth on Parade." 1:30, 7:30.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, John Carroll. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 2, 8.
Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Edgar Allan Poe." 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen, Jr. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 1:55, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Mad Martindales," Jane Withers. 2, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Paris Calling," Elizabeth Bergner, Randolph Scott. 2:08, 7:53. "Ghost Breakers," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 3:49, 9:34.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:26, 8:01. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel, Lionel Atwill. 2:15, 6:45, 9:51.

AMUSEMENTS

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MAJESTIC ★ TONIGHT AT 8:30
FIRST BOSTON APPEARANCE OF POPULAR N.B.C. SINGING STAR
EMMA OTERO IN THE FIREFLY
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with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath
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WILBUR ● 6th WEEK—Eves. 8:30
MAT. TODAY 2:30 P. M.
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FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
RICHARD BURGIN Conducting
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$1.10 to $2.75 at Box Office & Filene's
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FIRST CONCERT OF BOSTON SOCIETY OF EARLY MUSIC
Music of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries played by The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. Assisted by OLGA AVERINO, Soprano; NORMAN OLSON, Cellist.
Tickets at the door, $2.20, tax included

Amusements

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30c 'Til 1 p. m.
Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 A. M. State 11:15 A. M.
JUDY GARLAND
"For Me and My Gal"

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Music by Jerome Kern • A Columbia Picture
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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40
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A New Comedy
By FRANCES GOODRICH & ALBERT HACKETT
(From the Novel by E. P. O'DONNELL)
with Dorothy GISH • Louis CALHERN
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TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and FLORENCE REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Ci. 6-9156
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

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PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
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with KATHARINE HEPBURN, ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

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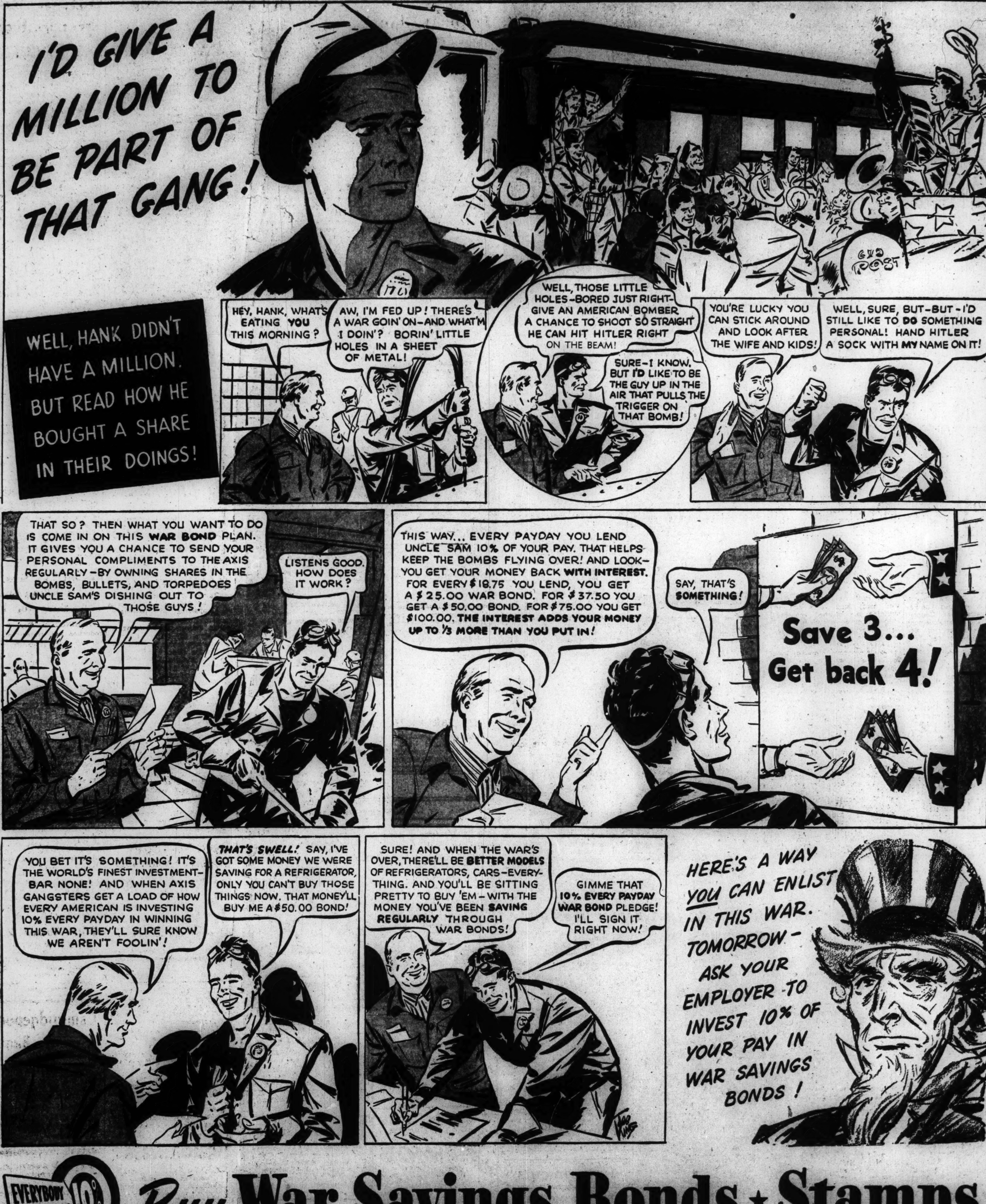
"CALLING DR. GILLESPIE"
Lionel Barrymore, Donna Reid, Philip Dorn


I'D GIVE A MILLION TO BE PART OF THAT GANG!
WELL, HANK DIDN'T HAVE A MILLION. BUT READ HOW HE BOUGHT A SHARE IN THEIR DOINGS!
HEY, HANK, WHAT'S EATING YOU THIS MORNING?
AW, I'M FED UP! THERE'S A WAR GOIN' ON—AND WHAT'M I DOIN'? BORIN' LITTLE HOLES IN A SHEET OF METAL!
WELL, THOSE LITTLE HOLES—BORED JUST RIGHT—GIVE AN AMERICAN BOMBER A CHANCE TO SHOOT SO STRAIGHT HE CAN HIT HITLER RIGHT ON THE BEAM!
SURE—I KNOW. BUT I'D LIKE TO BE THE GUY UP IN THE AIR THAT PULLS THE TRIGGER ON THAT BOMB!
YOU'RE LUCKY YOU CAN STICK AROUND AND LOOK AFTER THE WIFE AND KIDS!
WELL, SURE, BUT—BUT—I'D STILL LIKE TO DO SOMETHING PERSONAL! HAND HITLER A SOCK WITH MY NAME ON IT!
THAT SO? THEN WHAT YOU WANT TO DO IS COME IN ON THIS WAR BOND PLAN. IT GIVES YOU A CHANCE TO SEND YOUR PERSONAL COMPLIMENTS TO THE AXIS REGULARLY—BY OWNING SHARES IN THE BOMBS, BULLETS, AND TORPEDOES UNCLE SAM'S DISHING OUT TO THOSE GUYS!
LISTENS GOOD. HOW DOES IT WORK?
THIS WAY... EVERY PAYDAY YOU LEND UNCLE SAM 10% OF YOUR PAY. THAT HELPS KEEP THE BOMBS FLYING OVER! AND LOOK—YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK WITH INTEREST. FOR EVERY $18.75 YOU LEND, YOU GET A $25.00 WAR BOND. FOR $37.50 YOU GET A $50.00 BOND. FOR $75.00 YOU GET $100.00. THE INTEREST ADDS YOUR MONEY UP TO 1/3 MORE THAN YOU PUT IN!
SAY, THAT'S SOMETHING!
Save 3... Get back 4!
YOU BET IT'S SOMETHING! IT'S THE WORLD'S FINEST INVESTMENT—BAR NONE! AND WHEN AXIS GANGSTERS GET A LOAD OF HOW EVERY AMERICAN IS INVESTING 10% EVERY PAYDAY IN WINNING THIS WAR, THEY'LL SURE KNOW WE AREN'T FOOLIN'!
THAT'S SWELL! SAY, I'VE GOT SOME MONEY WE WERE SAVING FOR A REFRIGERATOR, ONLY YOU CAN'T BUY THOSE THINGS NOW. THAT MONEY'LL BUY ME A $50.00 BOND!
SURE! AND WHEN THE WAR'S OVER, THERE'LL BE BETTER MODELS OF REFRIGERATORS, CARS—EVERYTHING. AND YOU'LL BE SITTING PRETTY TO BUY 'EM—WITH THE MONEY YOU'VE BEEN SAVING REGULARLY THROUGH WAR BONDS!
GIMME THAT 10% EVERY PAYDAY WAR BOND PLEDGE! I'LL SIGN IT RIGHT NOW!
HERE'S A WAY YOU CAN ENLIST IN THIS WAR. TOMORROW—ASK YOUR EMPLOYER TO INVEST 10% OF YOUR PAY IN WAR SAVINGS BONDS!

EVERYBODY EVERY PAYDAY 10%

Buy War Savings Bonds ★ Stamps

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

Farm Association Lines Up Against Controlled Production

If Tubeless Tire Works, It Will Depreciate 'Planned Economy'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most cockeyed and fantastic schemes yet broached in this war of new methods and techniques appears to be gathering momentum from the Southwest and to be about to take car-owners in the United States by complete surprise. It is a scheme which opponents argue can lead to a pure gain of somewhat more than a quarter of million tons of rubber immediately available for eking out the present rubber shortage.

The whole thing can be summarized in one sentence. It is that "inner tubes are unnecessary."

The idea is to run the car on casings without inner tubes.

To all critics the proponents of this scheme have only one standard comeback.

It is: "Try it."

The method is simplicity itself. Take off the casing and take out the inner tube. Insert an inner-tube valve-stem, preferably a large one or truck-size, in the hole in the rim provided for the valve. Put a rubber washer around this valve so as to make the opening leak-proof for air. Then inflate the empty casing to its usual air pressure. Then drive away.

Undergoing Nationwide Tests

It apparently works because the air pressure within the tire holds the casing wall against the rim of the wheel, thereby preventing leakage of the air. That leaves only the valve-hole in the rim for escape of the air—and that has already been stopped by the rubber washer.

Friends of the plan, confronted with the incredulous question, "Why didn't anybody think of that before?" say that plenty of resourceful mechanics have thought of it long ago and did it. "We hear plenty of stories now," they say, "of how 10 years ago Jed Jones or some other mechanic, happening to run out of inner tubes after a puncture, used this method to get his car into town. He simply plugged the leak in the casing from the inside, plugged the valve hole, and drove 'er in. But when he got into town he figured he had to go back to using inner tubes."

The scheme is already undergoing extensive nation-wide tests. Hundreds of casings have been run thousands of miles at speeds up to 80 miles an hour without a failure. Big oil companies, eager to find a way out of the rubber shortage, like Phillips, Stanolind, Texas, Skelly, Shell and Gulf have begun experimental or test runs. The Petroleum Industry War Council, after a visual and physical demonstration of the strange new idea at Chicago in November, has urged its members to conduct experiments as rapidly as possible so that extensive knowledge of results will be available this month.

Members have been urged to make road-tests of the tubeless case on as many different makes and models of passenger cars and small trucks as possible. They are asked to use those vehicles covering the greatest mileage, employing a wide variety of tire makes and getting data on tires in successive stages of wear from fully new tires down to those already 75 per cent worn out.

These "tubeless tires" have nothing to do with those now being advertised by the B. F. Goodrich Company as due to be available to the public after the war. The principle of the Goodrich tubeless tire is said to be a casing so built that it can subside onto its side-walls after a severe puncture or blowout without letting the casing down entirely flat. But the "tubeless tire" now under extensive experiment and discussion is merely the good old casing now known by every car owner, run without its inner-tube by the simple expedient of plugging up the valve-hole in the rim.

Claim Tubeless Tire Safer

Friends of the idea, who now claim to speak from thousands of miles of actual driving experience at all kinds of speeds and with numerous makes and conditions of casings, actually go further and claim that the tubeless casing is safer roadwise than the same casing as ordinarily inflated with its customary inner tube.

They base these assertions on the following reasoning and experience:

When a nail plows through the casing and punctures the inner tube, the escaping air finds its way rapidly round to the valve and quickly escapes, letting the casing, car, and occupants down onto the road pronto.

But a nail plowing through the empty casing plugs the hole. The air cannot get out the valve opening, and of course it cannot get out round the rim because the inner pressure holds the casing wall against the rim in a hermetically or pneumatically tight bonds.

In the case of a stone bruise—they further depose and state from theory and experience—the tubeless tire is also safer. When the casing is bruised (with an inner tube inside it) there is no leakage until the bruise finally works in and, catching the inner tube in a pinch, suddenly tears it and the whole thing goes. But when the casing is bruised with no inner tube, a slow leakage results through the casing—there being no other outlet for leakage—and the tire goes down slowly as the air percolates through the weakened casing.

The question naturally arises. "Why was this not discovered or realized before?" or "Why did anybody ever use inner tubes?" The answer appears to be that inner tubes were needed in the days of the old clincher tires. There was then no chance of sealing in the air simply by plugging the valve-hole.

When the change was made to the present vastly improved tires, nobody bothered to publicize a possibility which would have wiped out the inventory value of perhaps 50,000,000 inner tubes in stock, brought nobody in the business much of any gain, and violated an established habit of car drivers, who after all are naturally conservative people. A nice opening for the usual impressive hindsight is here made available for the left-wing press to take a sock at the tire-makers for suppressing technical possibilities.

WPB-OPA Cold to Idea

However, when it come to overlooking technical possibilities—if this turns out to be one—Washington should get its fair share of notice. The inventor of this almost incredible economy, a Mr. John B. McGay—a professional inventor and the largest manufacturer of parking meters in the United States, who is passing up voluntarily any gain from his alleged discovery—tried repeatedly and in vain to push his idea on the WPB and the OPA.

The brush-off he received before he finally got angry and took his simple idea to the oil and tire people will be a story in themselves if the thing pans out. He was informed that the experts and technical advisors had ruled that it could not be done. All he could reply was that it was being done.

The economics of the idea are obvious, if it works out. There are 27,000,000 cars with drop rim centers. Five inner tubes apiece would be 135,000,000 and there are an estimated 50,000,000 more in the hands of makers, dealers and the public. That comes, at around three pounds apiece, to 275,000 tons of about 68 per cent natural or crude rubber. It only takes a few ounces of crude rubber for a recap or a reclaim tire-casing.

What will be done about this windfall must of course wait on some official authentication of the preposterous proposal. It will likely come from the oil companies within a few weeks. When and if it comes it will be an interesting commentary on the larger subjects of "free enterprise," as the old phrase goes, versus Economic Planning, spelled with typographical elephantiasis of ideological enthusiasts.

Said Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell many long years ago, in outlining the planned economy, "New industries will not just happen . . . they will have to be foreseen, to be argued for, to seem probably desirable features of the whole economy before they can be entered upon." Change "new industries" to "new ideas" and assume that the government had the last word, and the fate that would have overwhelmed the tubeless tire under the "planned economy" (another word for Washington finality), is obvious.

Indiana Utility Recapitalization

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Indiana Hydo-Electric Power Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a voluntary plan of recapitalization, designed to simplify its structure.

Indiana is a subsidiary of Midland United Company, now undergoing reorganization.

The plan provides for reduction of Indiana's capital by $3,180,770, which would be credited to capital surplus; removal of 14,000 shares of common stock from escrow for cancellation; and reclassification of common and preferred stock into new common stock.

For each share of old common stock .525 share of new common would be distributed, and for each share of preferred $14.20 in cash and 11 shares of new common would be distributed.

Treasury Bill Holdings Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Holdings of Treasury bills increased $151,000,000 during the week ended Nov. 25, the Federal Reserve Board said in its weekly statement on the condition of member banks in 101 leading cities.

Treasury bill holdings, the statement showed, increased $147,000,000 in New York City and declined $40,000,000 in Chicago. Reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks rose $102,000,000, while government deposits dropped $390,000,000. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans were off $48,000,000.

Midland Creditors Agreed On Terms, Says Attorney

CHICAGO (AP)—Major creditors of the Midland United Company and its subsidiary, Midland Utilities Company, have agreed, in principle, on a settlement of their involved financial situation, Mr. Max Swiren, attorney for the Midland United trustee, said.

Mr. Swiren added, however, that until the agreement is made in writing and submitted to Mr. Daniel O. Hastings, special master for the Federal Court of Wilmington, Del., he could not discuss the details.

Midland United and Midland Utilities, under bankruptcy reorganization since 1934, were parts of the late Samuel Insull's utilities empire.

Cutting Back In U. S. Output Schedules Seen

DETROIT (AP)—There may be some cutting back of projected output schedules in American industry, but production itself still is mounting and will continue to move upward, according to Ernest Kanzler, director of industry operations of the War Production Board.

Mr. Kanzler, who came here to explain the new Controlled Materials Plan to some 2,500 manufacturing representatives in the Michigan area, made this clear both at a press conference and in the course of an address to the industry experts.

Huge Production

American industry, the WPB executive said in his address will produce war instruments worth $55,000,000,000 this year. "And next month," he added, "we'll produce seven billions worth, which is at a rate of $84,000,000,000 a year."

The Controlled Materials plan is to gradually replace the present priority system, including the production requirements plan, its main objective as outlined by Mr. Kanzler being to make certain that production schedules are adjusted within material supply so that production requirements are met.

Allotments of critical materials will be made through seven "claimant agencies" such as Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, the aircraft scheduling unit, Lend-Lease, Board of Economic Warfare and Office of Civilian Supply. They will allot to prime contractors producing essential goods. Prime contractors, in turn, will divide the allotments with their sub-contractors and suppliers.

First "controlled materials" to be directly allotted under the new plan, Mr. Kanzler explained, will be carbon and alloy steel, copper and aluminum, the three most basic critical materials. He said the plan should be in full operation by July 1, and as it goes into effect, the task of eliminating all non-essential production, military and otherwise, will be completed.

Manpower Is Problem

Describing the scope of the nation's industrial war effort, Mr. Kanzler said that one great automotive company had expanded its production about 800 per cent since 1918.

"In contrast with this growth," he said, "the Army Ordnance Department has expanded by 71,000 per cent since May, 1940, and now has a book business of 50 billion dollars."

Expressing doubt, in his press conference, that there will be any unemployment because of a readjustment of the arms production program Mr. Kanzler said there may be some transfers of workers from one war program to another within an industry or a company.

"Manpower," he emphasized, "still is a problem."

New Construction Of Communication Lines Is Restricted

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission limited all new construction of telephone and telegraph lines to those which serve "an essential military need or a vital public need which can not otherwise be met."

Acting at the request of the Board of War Communications, the FCC issued an order requiring any application for construction of new lines to show military or vital public need in order to receive consideration.

Such applications must be supported, the commission said, by a statement of need signed by the Army's chief signal officer, the Director of Naval Communications or the Coast Guard's Director of Communications; an order of requisition signed by the authorized representative of a governmental department to be served by the line, or a complete statement of facts and circumstances to demonstrate the necessity of the proposed line.

The commission said that such documents need not be submitted for pending applications unless specifically requested.

Daily Crude Oil Output Decreases

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 1 (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 28,600 barrels to 3,887,225 for the week ended November 28, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was down 4,500 to 735,250; Illinois, 9,500 to 254,000; Kansas, 12,450 to 299,100, and Michigan, 3,480 to 58,400.

Eastern fields increased 1,300 to 94,000; Olkahoma, 2,200 to 365,000; the Rocky Mountain States, 80 to 122,715, and Texas, 250 to 1,376,700.

Unchanged was East Texas at 354,800, and Louisiana at 325,400.

WPB Steel Group Names Transportation Section

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an effort to reduce wasteful transportation practices in the steel industry, the War Production Board's steel division announced a transportation section headed by Mr. E. G. Plowman, Denver, Colo., traffic manager of Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp.

The transportation section will seek to eliminate unnecessary cross hauling, excessive long hauling and the loading of undesirably small quantities of steel in freight cars.

Explains CMP Plan

Associated Press

Ernest Kanzler

Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board.

Benefit Payments On '43 Crops Under New Regulations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farmers will have to plant within 10 per cent of their 1943 AAA crop allotments in order to obtain maximum benefit payments authorized by farm legislation.

This regulation was announced by the Agriculture Department in a move designed to obtain a high degree of compliance with next year's record farm production program.

The total amount of payments to be distributed under the 1943 program has not been determined. It has been averaging about $750,000,000 a year.

The department will announce later the rates it will pay farmers for complying with AAA allotments for corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco and wheat. The rates usually are set at a certain number of cents per bushel depending upon the commodity.

Failure to plant at least 90 per cent of these crop allotments will result in payment deductions at a rate five times the compliance rate. This means that a farmer's crop payment would be wiped out entirely should he plant only 70 per cent of his allotment.

Since 1943 crop allotments for cotton, tobacco and wheat are the maximum deemed necessary, farmers who overplant these crops will receive deductions at a rate 10 times the compliance rate. The deduction for excess corn acreage will be the same as the compliance rate.

Farmers also will have to reach 90 per cent of their production goals for the so-called war crops, which include soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts, potatoes, dry beans and peas, hemp, and tomatoes and peas for canning. Failure to achieve 90 per cent of war crop goals would make a farmer subject to crop payment deductions at the rate of $15 per acre for each acre short of the 90 per cent.

Twentieth Century Net Rises Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Recent agreement of the British Government in releasing American motion picture sterling balances frozen up to Oct. 24 was reflected in substantially increased earnings for the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.

Consolidated net profit, after estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes, was $7,256,003, or $3.57 a common share, for the 39 weeks ended Sept. 26, compared with $1,549,164, or 30 cents a common share, in the like 1941 period.

Returned to the company's income account was a total of $5,900,000 (including $2,900,000 excluded from the 1941 income account) as a result of the British agreement.

The corporation said currency restrictions in countries other than England had required an addition to the reserve for foreign assets of $1,450,000 as of Sept. 26, compared with $3,150,000 in the first 39 weeks of 1941.

The corporation declared a cash dividend of $1 per common share and 37½ cents on preferred, both payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Dec. 11.

SEC Approves Utility Simplification Program

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission approved a series of transactions among Consolidated Electric & Gas Company and seven subsidiaries as part of Consolidated's simplification program.

In preliminary transactions, Baraga County Light and Power Company, Michigan, would be merged into its affiliate, Houghton County Electric Company, and Consolidated would sell the securities of Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company, Ltd., to Maine Public Service Company.

Oil Tank Car Shipments Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tank car shipments of petroleum and petroleum products to the East Coast averaged 768,749 barrels daily during the week ended Nov. 21, a decrease of 2.1 per cent from the previous week, the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator announced.

Farm Leaders Would Abolish Triple-A Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—A threatened food shortage coupled with manpower problems on the farm brought from leaders of organized agriculture today a demand that the Government's triple-A program be abolished at least for the duration of the war.

Officials of the National Association of State Commissioners, secretaries and directors of agriculture, meeting here in a two-day convention, said they were drafting a resolution to that effect.

The leaders, who asked to remain anonymous, asserted that abolition of Government control over food-growing at this time would be helpful in meeting the problems of the nation's 30,000,000 farm population.

Hit Controlled Production

Officials of the association arranged with Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma to put their opinions before Donald Nelson, director of the War Production Board, later today.

Indicative of the Association's attitude was the statement of President R. A. Trovatten, of Minnesota, that "we are against controlled production and never have been for it."

Farmers were assured by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission last night that the Government "will take whatever steps are necessary" to provide enough labor for next year's record crop goals.

Plans are under way, Mr. McNutt said, to create "full-time continuous employment of mobile groups of experienced farm workers, transported at Government expense from one area to another as the crops mature."

The program also calls for bringing farm wages more nearly into line with those in industry, he said, and the transferring of experienced farm operators from substandard lands to more productive areas.

Government at Fault

Declarations that the Government has been at fault in handling farm problems came at the agriculture association's dinner last night from Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, and Democratic Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, of Texas.

Mr. Gannett urged appointment of a food administrator "entirely devoted to that task" and said "most of our distress in regard to food has been created by the administration through frightful mistakes."

Senator O'Daniel charged that "bureaucrats" had "taken the Government away from the people" and the only way to restore it would be "to change the members of Congress just as they (the public) did last Nov. 3."

"Everything will be all right with agriculture only when the Government is restored to the people," he asserted. "The Department of Bureaus is now running the Government. It's as close to dictatorship as you can get."

Mechanical Engineers Hear Of American Air Supremacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States now has under test "more than a score" of new fighters, bombers and transport planes, many still on the secret list and all of them good enough to make the Axis gasp, Major Nathaniel F. Silsbee, air corps member of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here today.

Analyzing America's current air force developments in detail, Major Silsbee said the new planes were "all there—in speed, fire power, bomb loads, range, ceiling and safety features and added that the aircraft manufacturers, now become the nation's biggest industry, were topping the goal of 50,000 planes a year. Declaring that America's air development at last was "really rolling," he said the box score of a dozen battlefields was daily demonstrating the ability of American aircraft to outfly, outbomb, and outshoot the best the enemy had to offer.

Finds Government Inept

While presenting one of the most optimistic pictures to date of American air supremacy, Major Silsbee warned the top-flight engineers attending the aviation symposium, a feature of the sixty-third annual sessions of the society at the Astor Hotel, that aeronautical research facilities must be kept in high gear if the United States hoped to keep its present edge.

Meanwhile a special session devoted to management heard charges by James W. Parker, outgoing President of the society, that the United States was being handicapped in meeting its farm and factory production emergency by "Governmental mismanagement."

Stressing particularly the haphazard methods followed so far by the Government in allocation of manpower, Mr. Parker, chief engineer and vice-president of the Detroit Edison Company, told leaders of the management field yesterday that the "efficient organization of private management" contrasted strongly with the "ineptness" of the Government variety.

"How any mobilization plan could leave out a plan for using trained manpower where some of it is indispensable," he said, "is one of the great mysteries."

He stressed that the mobilization of men for industry was as much a part of waging war as the production of planes and tanks and instanced industry's pressing need for new recruits with the revelation that industry had recently requested 6,000 more graduate engineers.

Revulsion of Feeling

"When the next national crisis comes, be it a war or a depression, I'm not at all sure America can go into it with such handicaps and come through successfully," Mr. Parker added. "There is beginning to be a revulsion of feeling, a disposition to be exasperated with what the people feel is mismanagement in Government."

Stressing the efforts of the Army and aircraft industry to have America's planes at the peak of perfected design before dispatch to the fighting fronts, Major Silsbee described the work of the several dozen new "modification centers" now maintained across the United States for the purpose of installing last-minute improvements in armament or equipment which have not yet been incorporated into factory production lines.

"For example, word comes back from Egypt that the landing gear on a certain bomber is causing too many crack-ups, or maybe two of the .30 caliber guns should be replaced by .50's, and certain changes are suggested," he said. "Many of our large aircraft and engine companies, such as Douglas, Lockheed, and Wright, have expert troubleshooters in the important theaters of operation, and in co-ordination with Army Air Force officers on the spot the word gets back quickly.

"Until the change can be made in the production line proper, which may take several weeks, each airplane is flown to a modification center, where the change is made before the plane is flown to the front."

Major Silsbee said the modification centers functioned also to adapt airplanes for special jobs, such as the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, or to paint the North American B-25 Mitchells a dusty pink for service on desert fighting fronts.

The 'Tail Gun' Surprise

An outstanding example of a "must" alteration, done before the centers were developed, was the placing of tail guns in the flying Fortresses, a development which worked havoc with the enemy, he added.

"Our combat crews clamored for tail guns—and they got them in record time," he said. "The Nip pilots didn't know what struck them, and it is reported that nearly a hundred of them were downed before a single ship was able to get back and tell the others what was happening. From the Battle of Midway on they have kept a healthy distance from our Fortresses, and history is repeating itself on the western front with Goering's picked aces in Focke-Wulf 190's."

Major Silsbee added that air supremacy was necessary both for victory and for the building of a more stabilized and co-operative world order, declaring:

"This has its challenge to America both in the field of an international air policing setup and in globe-compassing air passenger and cargo transportation as an effective aid in reconstructing a war-weary world."

In a symposium on the adapting of workers to war jobs, William H. Kushnick, director of Civilian Personnel and Training, War Department, asserted that the nation's vast reservoirs of unskilled labor could be adapted through short training programs to production jobs requiring skill. He added that production engineers and managers had helped lessen the skilled labor shortage by simplifying jobs and building simplified machines.

E. E. Searle, superintendent of the Ford industrial schools, Dearborn, Mich., said women workers had been hired by the Ford Motor Company in large numbers, and Dr. Joseph W. Barker of Columbia University, special assistant to the Secretary of Navy, said it was possible that within another year at least 25 per cent of the working force in navy yards would be women.

South Dakota Researchers to Seek New Sources of Critical Beryllium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D.—Location of sufficient beryllium sources to supply the United States with its wartime requirements of this critical mineral is the aim of a research council which has been established here at the request of the War Production Board.

The council is composed of South Dakota School of Mines professors and is being financed by the General Electric Company.

South Dakota is considered most likely source of additional supplies of the mineral because 96 per cent of the beryllium produced in the United States during 1941 was mined in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Before the war most of the nation's supply was imported from Brazil, Argentina and the Union of South Africa.

Beryllium is found in the Black Hills in the pegmatite coarse-grained granite for which the area is noted, according to Dr. F. C. Lincoln, professor of mining, who heads the council. It has been mined largely as a by-product of feldspar, mica and lithium minerals.

So far it has been mined by "cobbling," breaking down with sledge and sorting by hand. Only the large crystals—two, three or even five feet in diameter and containing as much as 30 tons—have been mined in the past but the small crystals, which have been ignored by mining men, may now be worth mining because of an advance in price from $30 a ton in peacetime to $100 at present.

Beryllium is used in an alloy with copper to form beryllium bronze, employed in many different types of machinery, such as bearings and springs. Beryllium oxide forms part of the powder coating in fluorescent tubes for lighting equipment which gives more light per unit of electricity.

Small Businesses To Get War Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—War contracts totalling "many hundreds of millions of dollars" now are available to small business firms through arrangements made by the War Production Board with other Government agencies, including the Army and Navy, WPB Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson said.

Wilson made public a letter written by him Nov. 14 to Senator Murray (D) of Montana, in which he outlined WPB's plans for scheduling the production of munitions.

Employees of Aetna Life To Receive 5 P. C. Bonus

NEW YORK (AP)—The Aetna Life Affiliated Companies, insurance group, announced it would pay its 7,800 employees and those who had entered military service since Oct. 1 a bonus of 5 per cent of the wages paid them this year.

The "additional compensation" will be distributed Dec. 22, the company said. The bonus will be the equivalent of payments during recent years.

The Aetna Life Insurance Co. will pay also an extra dividend of 20 cents a share and a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share; Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. an extra of $1 a share and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, all on Jan. 2, 1943, to stockholders of record Nov. 28.

N. J. Utility Buying $5,00,000 Victory Bonds

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—A spokesman for Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and its subsidiaries announced that they were subscribing to $5,000,000 principal amount of the new U. S. Treasury Victory Bonds.

He said the new purchase would make their total investments in Government issues somewhat more than $25,000,000.

Maine Central October Net Rises to $218,489

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported an October net income of $218,489 over and above fixed charges, as compared with $69,273 in the same month last year.

Operating revenues increased $297,653 to $1,577,496 in October as compared with October, 1941. Operating expenses increased from $960,118 to $961,260 in the same period. Passenger revenue increased 234.40 per cent; freight service revenue 7.55 per cent, and express revenue 133.85 per cent.

The passenger receipts, the railroad said, "does not reflect passengers actually carried in October, but is due to receipt of delayed payments from other railroads through tickets purchased earlier in the year."

Liberal News Space Boosts Scrap Drive

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily newspapers of the United States contributed more than a quarter of a million columns of editorial and display advertising space to promote the newspapers' United Metal Scrap Drive, Editor and Publisher said.

Tabulation of space contributed by weekly newspapers would probably bring the total to half a million columns of space, the newspaper trade publication estimates.

Basing its figures on a survey of 1,002 dailies, or 55 per cent of the nation's dailies, Editor and Publisher also estimates that the newspapers collected a total of 3,250 tons of scrap at their own plants.

The survey shows that the 1,002 dailies gave the drive a total of 144,196 columns, of which 64,834 were editorial and 79,362 display advertising.

Editor and Publisher estimates that the other 800 daily newspapers contributed more than 100,000 columns.

The survey also showed that the 1,002 newspapers collected an average of 1.84 tons of scrap each.

Manhattan Bank Reports Gain in Operating Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Mr. J. Stewart Baker, chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting that the bank's 1942 net operating income was estimated at $3,550,000 exclusive of profits or losses realized on the sale of securities. The 1941 net operating income was $2,753,219, excluding net profits realized on the sale of securities.

Mr. Baker estimated that the bank's net loss on the sale of U. S. Government securities this year would amount to $390,000 with a further loss of approximately $860,000 on the sale of other securities. These losses will be charged to reserves, he added.

Sharp Rubber Output Rise Seen by Jones

WASHINGTON (AP)—A statement that the production rate of synthetic rubber would reach "something like" one million tons annually by the end of 1943 was attributed to Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones as nationwide rationing of gasoline went into effect to save tires.

Mr. Jones' estimate—considerably higher than goals previously discussed—was disclosed by Chairman Henry Steagall (D), Alabama, after an executive session of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Steagall said the Government now had a rubber stockpile of between 600,000 and 700,000 tons, added: "This is my personal opinion—I think that we ought to be pretty well out of the woods as far as rubber is concerned by the middle of next year."

Just how far the expanded production of synthetic rubber, if realized, would go toward meeting the rubber shortage obviously would be dependent upon the needs of the military. There have been estimates that the nation's needs in normal times amount to nearly 700,000 tons.

Meanwhile, the Banking Committee swiftly and unanimously approved a measure increasing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's loaning authority by an additional $5,000,000,000.

Mr. Jones, behind closed doors, outlined the RFC's need but declined after the session to specify the uses to which the additional loans would be put beyond saying that they would be "entirely for war purposes."

However, in view of his reference to the rubber situation made public by Mr. Steagall, it appeared that some of the money would be used to develop the synthetic rubber program.

The House Interstate Commerce subcommittee concluded a 10-day inquiry of the rubber and oil situation during which protests were heard from a strong Congressional bloc—chiefly composed of lawmakers from western oil producing states—that the nationwide gasoline rationing order was unnecessary at this time.

Without success, the bloc sought a delay of at least 30 days to permit a more detailed study of the problem.

Washington Sees $100 Billion Budget Likely for 1944

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Production and strategic plans in Washington, it was learned authoritatively today, are shaping up toward a $100,000,000,000 "victory" budget for the United States in 1944.

Tentative figures for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1943, were described as already exceeding $90,000,000,000 and might be about $100,000,000,000 when President Roosevelt sends his annual estimates to Congress the first week in January.

The biggest budget in anybody's history, this pending plan is no portent of when the war will end. For the coming year, the war managers seek the maximum weapons and mobilization possible. If the war should end sooner, the plans can be cancelled. If the war goes past July 1, 1944, these expenditures will be calculated to bring victory as soon afterward as possible.

In the current year, the United States is spending for itself and lend-lease slightly more than $70,000,000,000. Much of this spending was improvised as the war scene shifted, because bombs fell on Pearl Harbor right in the midst of last year's annual budget season.

This year more careful planning has been possible.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	561,220
1942 volume to date	106,926,421
1941 volume to date	134,984,938

Stock Leaders Gain Fractions To About Point

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—A further decline in tax selling worked in the stock market's favor today and on some broadening of demand in the late proceedings many leaders pushed ahead fractions to around a point.

A number of the so-called peace shares were prominent in the rally but other issues in this category were backward, while heavy industry stocks which have had big war profits did fairly well.

Steadiness of the steels and motors and a rise in the farm implement issues helped to point the list higher after a hesitant forenoon. As a rule top prices were established in the final hour.

The day's transfers totaled about 500,000 shares.

International Harvester and Oliver Farm each rose a point or so to new highs for the year. Deere was fractionally ahead. Other gainers of a point or more at the best included Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak and U. S. Gypsum.

Moderately on the plus side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, American Can, Allied Chemical and Johns Manville.

Rails and utilities showed minor changes with Sante Fe doing a little better than other carriers.

Coca-Cola and Douglas Aircraft failed to generate much recovery power after early declines of a point. U. S. Rubber preferred slid off around 2. Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward were a bit lower most of the session.

Rail Bonds Rise

Demand for low to medium priced railroad issues grew heavier at the start of the final hour in today's market, resulting in a fair number of gains of small fractions to a point. The general corporate list was fairly steady.

U. S. Governments were mostly inactive on the stock exchange and over the counter as the drive to sell $9,000,000,000 of new obligations moved steadily ahead on all fronts. A few trades in existing obligations resulted in small declines.

Corporate loans adding small amounts to posted quotations included Illinois Central 4s, Lautaro Nitrate 7s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New England Railroad 4s, New York Central refunding 5s, New Haven convertible 6s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4s.

Unchanged to a shade lower most of the time were, among others, Chicago & Alton 3s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Columbia Gas 5s, General Steel Castings 5½s, Great Northern 4½s, International Great Northern 6s and New Orleans Terminal 4s.

Oslo City 4½s moved up more than 3 points at one time but other changes in the foreign department were generally small.

General Meeting Of Bank of Spain, First in 6 Years

MADRID (AP)—It was announced the Bank of Spain has just held its first general meeting in six years and heard the secretary's report on operations since 1936, a period which included the civil war years.

Bank Governor Antonio Goicoechea announced bank note circulation at the end of 1941 totaled 13,535,800,000 pesetas against gold reserves of 461,700,000 pesetas and silver owned by the state totaling 616,000,000 pesetas. (The peseta is quoted at about 9 cents in American money.)

In addition the report showed 25,000,000 pesetas in gold and foreign currencies held by correspondent banks and 54,000,000 in "metals and other valuables" in the Madrid vaults.

Mr. Goicoechea said the bank's advances to the Nationalist Government during the civil war and up to September, 1939, totaled 10,100,000,000 pesetas.

The report told of recovery of 14 truckloads and six freight car loads of silver which it said had been sent by Leftists toward the frontier, and of the transfer of 138,814,423 pesetas from the Mont de Marsan branch of the Bank of France to the Spanish bank.

It said the Bank of Spain had been unable to recover 245,000,000 pesetas of silver sold to the United States Government for $14,000,000.

Private accounts in the Bank of Spain were divided between 3,653,000,000 in pesetas in free accounts and 2,497,000,000 in blocked funds.

Profits from 1936 through 1939 were placed at 45,000,000 pesetas; those of 1940 at 35,000,000 and for 1941, profits were 19,000,000, boosting undivided profits to 117,000,000 pesetas. This amount was placed in a compensation fund, however, and no dividends will be paid shareholders, the report said.

Capital of the Bank of Spain remained at 117,000,000 pesetas with a reserve of 33,000,000 and emergency fund of 18,000,000.

Portland Cement Output Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production and shipments of Portland Cement last October increased 9.4 and 14.1 per cent, respectively, over October, 1941, but stocks at the mills dropped 35.3 per cent, the Bureau of Mines reported. October, 1942, production was 18,263,000 barrels, shipments from the mills totaled 20,344,000 barrels, and stocks at the end of the month were 10,627,000 barrels.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
2¼	1⅜	Willys-Overl'd	4	2	2	2	
8⅛	4⅞	Willys-Ov pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
6⅜	3⅝	Wilson Co	38	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
53¾	51	Wils$6pf(6k)	5	56	56	56	+ ⅛
24	17½	Woodward ¾e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
30½	21½	Woolw'th 1.60	22	29⅜	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Worth P&M	9	15	14¾	15	[illegible]
57¼	44	Wor cv ppf4½	1	47	47	47	N'v 27
54	42¼	Wor pr pf 4½	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
62	39	Wrigley (3)	5	57	56	57	+1½
		Y—Z					
23½	15⅜	Yale & T .60	1	21	21	21	— ½
14¼	10⅛	Yel T&C 1¼e	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	Young S&W 1g	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
37½	28¼	YngS&T 2¼e	4	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
87	78	YgS&Tpf5½	1	80	80	80	
12¼	7	Youngst S ½e	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec 1
3¾	1½	Zonite Pr .15g	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Corporations' Earnings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Electric Auto-Lite Co. reported its net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $3,633,932, equal to $3.03 a share, against a net of $4,749,827, or $3.97 a share, in the comparable 1941 period. In a letter to stockholders President Royce G. Martin said the company recently had arranged for a $17,000,000 bank credit to finance war production.

Standard Gas & Electric Co. reported for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $4,919,800, compared with $3,610,150 in the preceding 12 months.

National Container Corp. and subsidiaries showed a net profit for the first nine months of 1942 of $583,357, equal to $1.76 a share, compared with $822,035 or $2.49 a share in the corresponding part of last year.

The Southeastern Greyhound Lines reported net income of $915,172, after provision of $2,344,480 for federal taxes, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, against $788,606, after providing $740,859 for taxes in the same period last year.

The Vick Chemical Co. for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reported net earnings of $1,335,689, or $1.96 a share, compared with $1,082,468, or $1.58 a share, in the like 1941 period.

Spicer Mfg. Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 net profit of $3,379,99[illegible] after charges and taxes, equal to $10.[illegible] a share on the common stock. This compared with $3,035,466, or $9.42 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,040,532, equal to $4.51 a share on the common stock, against $2,007,515, or $4.4[illegible] a share, in the like period of 1941.

Pet Milk Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,011,276, equal to $2.15 a common share, against $1,107,915, or $2.51 a share, in the like months of 1941.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. reported net profit of $1,349,658 for the fiscal year ended Aug. 29, 1942, equal to $2.65 a share compared with $1,861,865, or $3.66 a share in the previous fiscal year. Income and excess profits tax provisions in the latest fiscal year amounted to $3,156,168 compared with $902,495 in the previous period.

Fairchild Aviation Corp. showed a net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $669,568, equal to $1.99 a share, against $666,783 or $1.98 a share in the comparable period of 1941. The company deducted 80 per cent of its earnings in 1942 to cover estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes, without considering any postwar refund. Taxes in 1941 were provided for at the rate of 60 per cent of earnings.

Rayonier Incorporated reports $1,078,298 net profit or 47 cents a share on common stock after preferred dividends for the six months ended Oct. 31, the first half of its current fiscal year. That compared with $1,770,743 or $1.19 a share on common for the 1941 period. Production for the six months totaled 190,69[illegible] tons of pulp, compared with 184,293 tons a year ago. Production had been at full capacity to Sept. 30, when Puget Sound plants reduced operations by War Production Board orders, to conserve logs and manpower.

The Walgreen Co. and subsidiaries, retail drug concern, reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 was $3,361,469, equal to $2.27 a common share, against $3,334,835 or $2.25 a common share in the preceding year. C. R. Walgreen, president, said the Revenue Act of 1942 was applicable to earnings for only one quarter of the year, and added: "We necessarily expect lower earnings after taxes for the 1942-43 fiscal year since the new high tax rates will apply to the entire year."

The Brown Shoe Co., Inc., and subsidiary showed a net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $919,515 after provision of $250,000 for anticipated inventory losses, equal to $3.73 a common share, compared with $1,012,118 or $4.11 a share in the previous year after a similar reserve.

Associates Investment Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 showed a net profit of $1,985,848, equal to $3.88 a common share, against $1,735,636 or $2.99 a share in the corresponding period of 1941.

L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $2,451 equal to 19 cents a share on the $6 cumulative preferred stock. This compared with net profit of $418,573 or $1.44 a share on the common stock in the September quarter last year. The company's fiscal year ends June 30. The decline in the company's earnings reflected the drastic curtailment of typewriter production ordered by the War Production Board.

Raybestos - Manhattan, Inc. (asbestos textiles and other specialties) reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,268,924, equal to $2.02 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,745,894, or $2.78 a share, in the like period of 1941.

General American Transportation Corp. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,403,551, equal to $2.31 a share on the capital stock, against $3,304,683, or $3.17 a share, in the comparable months of 1941.

American Hawaiian Steamship Company reports $1,678,215 consolidated net profit for the first nine months of this year, after providing more than $4,000,000 federal taxes. The three quarters profit is $3.94 a share, and compares with $4.72 a share in the 1941 period when profit totaled $2,056,149 after federal taxes amounting to $3,495,000.

The Square D Company, makers of electrical equipment, reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,564,577 after reserve of $6,303,594 for federal income and excess profits tax and reserve of $625,000 for war and postwar adjustments. The profit was equal to $3.56 a share on the common stock. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 last year net profit was $2,255,876 after tax reserve of $4,410,775 or $5.17 a share.

Western Airlines, Inc., reports net profits of $502,835 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, after all charges and provisions for federal taxes, compared with $16,661 last year. This equalled $1.22 per share on outstanding stock, compared with 4 cents in 1941. Earnings included non-recurring profits of $243,409 from the sale of equipment to the government.

Symington-Gould Corp., railroad equipment manufacturers, reported net profit of $741,892 for the nine months ending Sept. 30 compared to $726,165 in 1941. The figure, determined after provision for federal taxes on income, including excess profits taxes, is equivalent to 74 cents per share on 1,012,984 shares of common stock outstanding. The 1941 equivalent amounted to 71 cents.

Plaut Paid $90,220, Tops SEC Salary List

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The $90,220 paid by Lehn & Fink Corp., Bloomfield, N. J., to Edward Plaut, president, in the last fiscal year, tops the list of salaries made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Lehn & Fink paid its vice-president, William H. Gesell, $45,260. Both Plaut and Gesell also are officers of subsidiary companies.

Kurtis R. Froedtert, general manager of Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee, Wis., received $57,499, while the same company paid its sales representative, S. S. Steiner, Inc., $82,492 in commissions.

Northwest Airlines, Inc., of Minnesota, paid its president, Croil Hunter, $36,000.

N. Y. Curb Seat Sold at $1,700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $1,700, up $200 from the previous sale on Nov. 18. This is the highest price paid for a Curb Exchange seat since Feb. 3, 1941, when a sale occurred at $2,500. Present market for Curb seats is $1,600 bid, offered at $3,000.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Victory Loan Sales Soar As Drive Widens

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street banking and bond men said today the current Treasury campaign to sell at least $9,000,000,000 of Government obligations to American citizens was starting off very well, with subscriptions in the first day and a half reaching more than $1,500,000,000.

Everywhere throughout the financial community was found an attitude of optimism on the part of men who did much of the vast work of preparation for the largest single financing program in history.

These included the experts who planned the advertising, the "telephone offensive," the "mail campaign," the "personal contact" phase of the drive, and the many other ways, as one put it, to "extract the mostest money out of the mostest people in the quickest time."

Campaign by Banks

"There is no doubt in our mind that we will raise more than our share of the total amount," said the spokesman of one of the larger banks that was a leading figure in all the preliminary work, "but if we are to say to ourselves after it is over that the drive was a 'success,' we have got to have a much wider distribution of the securities than previously thought possible.

"The ultimate course, would be to find when the campaign is over that we have sold $70 in bonds to every one of the 130,000,000 people in this country. The closer we come to that objective, the nearer we will be to 'successful distribution' in the true sense of the word in this case."

One bank sent out late last week more than 60,000 letters to depositors with idle funds in the bank, enclosing literature on the Government financing campaign and a return postcard asking for more information. Although only a short time has elapsed, the number of people returning the postcard asking for more information has been far greater than expected.

"These are the people who have funds in the bank who have no particular knowledge of government finance," the spokesman said. "It is a safe assumption that fully 90 per cent of those asking for information will eventually buy a Government security.

To Interest Small Holders

"It is easy to sell millions of dollars worth of Government obligations to big insurance companies and millionaires who have funds coming in all the time. They are relatively small in number.

"What we are after in this drive is to get the small and moderately large holder of idle money to become interested in purchasing government bonds. Their number are legion and the cumulative total would be immense."

Of the various types of securities offered in the current sale, bankers expected the 2½ per cent Treasury bonds of 1963-68 to have the greatest appeal to regular investors. They expected corporations and wealthy individuals to buy the Treasury notes in big quantities and they looked for big takers for the 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1948 because of its relatively short maturity.

Meanwhile, the stock exchange took steps to put its trading facilities behind the Victory Loan by admitting to the trading list the new 2½ per cent bonds carrying the ticker symbol of "VIC."

This addition brought to 44 the number of government bonds or obligations listed on the exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-43	102.6	102.6	102.6
4 2⅞s 60-55	109.	109.	109.
New York City Bond			
2 3s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	103½	103½	103½
22 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	90	90
4 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
25 Am & For P 5s 2030	73	73	73
2 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
3 Am T&T 3¾s 66	107⅛	107	107
11 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
25 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	101
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	58	58	58
3 Arm Del 5s 57	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92	92	92
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 AT&SF T Sh L [illegible] 58	112	112	112
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	84¼	83½	84¼
8 AC Line clt 4s 52	72	72	72
28 AC Line 4½s 64	62¼	62¼	62¼
30 AC Line 5s 45	102	102	102
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	58½	58	58½
51 B&O 95 st A	28½	27⅞	28½
72 B&O 95 st C	32	31½	31¾
57 B&O 2000 st D	28	27½	28
49 B&O 96 st F	28½	27¼	28
81 B&O cv 60 st	21⅞	21½	21⅞
33 B&O 4s 48	57½	56⅛	57⅜
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
21 B&O S W 50 st	36	35⅝	36
15 B&OTC24s 59	43¾	43½	43¾
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57½	57½	57½
4 Bell T Pa 5s 60C	129½	129½	129½
3 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
6 Bost&Me 4½s 70	39½	39⅜	39½
2 Bost&Me 4s 60	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	98	98	98
16 Buf R&P 57 st	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
6 Bush Term 5s 55	60	60	60
5 Can Sou 5s 62	79½	79	79
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Can NatRy 4½s 51	108	108	108
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Can Pac 5s 54	93¼	93¼	93¼
21 CanPac 4s perp	70⅜	70¼	70¼
5 Catrhage & Adir 4s 81	49½	49½	49½
11 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
9 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	6	6	6
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 48	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
26 Cen Ga 1st 5s45	69	67	69
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71	71	71
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	109	109	109
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53¼	53½
28 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82	81¾	81¾
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	73	73	73
8 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
8 Cen R R NJ 4s 87	16	15⅝	16
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	92¾	92¾	92¾
57 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	16	16
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝
14 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80½	80½
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96½	96½	96½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	93	93
21 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31	30	31
8 Chi I & L 6s 66	7	6⅞	6
158 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17½	16⅞	17⅜
104 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅞	3¾	3¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41½	41¼	41½
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41½	41½	41½
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅞	40½	40⅞
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	38½	38½	38½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20⅜	20½	20⅜
13 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞
50 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3	2⅞	2⅞
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	29¾	29¾	29¾
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	30	30	30
20 CRI & P 4½s 52A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3½	3½	3½
20 CRI& P 4s 88	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
55 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	49	49	49
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Childs Co 5s 57	40	40	40
1 Childs Co 5s 43	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
35 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45⅛	44¾	45⅛
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46¼	46	46¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106	106	106
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77	77	77
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65¼	65	65
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	59	58¼	59
10 Col & So 4½s 80	21½	21	21½
17 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90½	90½	90½
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	88	87¾	88
5 ComlMack inc 69ww	54	54	54
6 Comwlth El 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
4 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
16 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	95	95	95
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28	28	28
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46	36½	36½	36½
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55¼	55	55⅛
19 D & R G 4s 36	20	19¾	19¾
5 D & R G West 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
7 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
10 D Moin & FtD4s 35ct	6	6	6
7 Det Ed 4s 65	112	111⅝	111⅝
5 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
6 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
30 Erie 4½s 2015	52⅞	52	52⅞
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18½	18¼	18½
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	77½	77½	77½
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	82	82	82
91 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100	99¾	99½
10 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
11 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81	80⅞	81
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82¼	82	82¼
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¼	99	99
30 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	98¾	98¾
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	91	91	91
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70	70	70
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
5 Harle Riv&P 4s 54	89	88¾	89
3 Hockg V 4½s 99	125½	125½	125½
8 Housatonic 5s 37	77	75	77
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	45	45
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42½	42½	42½
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45⅜	45½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44⅞	44⅞
51 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	59	59	59
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	60	60	60
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	44¼	44¼	44¼
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	39⅝	40⅛
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	80	79½	79½
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4¾	4¾	4¾
38 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26	26	26
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	24½	24½	24½
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	24½	24¼	24½
22 Int Hydro El cv 44	37¾	37½	37¾
3 Int Paper 5s 47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
8 Int T&T 5s 55	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
31 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	53½	53¼	53½
31 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	53	52½	53
5 K C South 5s 50	69	68⅞	69
6 K C South 3s 50	62¼	62	62¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	102	102	102
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86⅛	86	86
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
10 Lautaro Nit inc 75	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	85	85	85
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	84½	84¼	84½
7 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	44½	44	44
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53	53	53
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34½	34¼	34¼
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	28½	28½
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	53	53	53
3 Liggett & M 7s 44	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
3 Long Isl rfrg 4s 49 st	99	99	99
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99⅛	99	99⅛
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 60	75	75	75
1 Louis & N 4s 40	109	109	109
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	55½	55½	55½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
25 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25	25	25
6 M & StL 4s 49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16¼	16	16
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39	38⅝	39
25 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	40	40¼
17 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31	31	31
32 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
25 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35	34⅞	35
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35	34⅞	35
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35	35	35
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35	35	35
38 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¼	8½	8¾
5 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	92	92	92
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	32¾	32¾	32¾
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	29½	29⅛	29½
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35½	35	35½
23 NashCha&StL 4s 78	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	72	71⅞	72
10 N Eng RR 4s 45	70½	70	70¼
10 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107⅝	107¼	107¼
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	78½	78½	78½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	53½	53¼	53⅛
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜
12 NY & Putnam 4s 93	40½	40½	40½
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
11 NYC 4½s 2013A	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜
10 NYC cn 4s 98	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
10 NYC 3¾s 46	98	98	98
14 NYC cv 3½s 52	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75	75	75
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
10 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47½	47½	47½
1 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	74	74	74
19 NY Chi&StL 4½s78	59½	59	59⅜
17 NY Dock cv 5s 47	83	82½	83
10 NY Dock cv 4s 51	65½	65¼	65½
1 NY GEl H&P 4s 49	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
21 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41½	41⅛	41½
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	55	55	55
31 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37½	37⅛	37½
20 NYNH&H 4s 47	32¼	32¼	32¼
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅜	33	33
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31½	31½	31½
3 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6½	6½	6½
3 NY O&W gn 4s 55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 NY&O Pow 5s 55 A	110½	110½	110½
1 Norf & Sou cv 5s 2014	34½	34½	34½
4 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62⅞	62½	62⅞
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	47	47
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	72	72¼
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40½	40½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s 66	106	106	106
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
3 Pac G & E 3s 71	102½	102½	102½
5 Pac G & E 3¼s 61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
7 Pac G & E 4s 64	112	111¾	111¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
7 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
12 Parmelee T 6s 44	60½	60½	60½
2 Penn Co 3¼s 44 D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	99½	99½	99½
10 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Penn RR 4¼s 60	120	120	120
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101	100⅞	101
5 Pe RR 4½s deb 70	89⅛	89	89
1 Pe RR gen 4½s 81	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Pen RR 4½s 84	90½	90½	90½
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57½	57½	57½
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
2 Phillipine Ry 4s 37	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
2 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Pitt Steel 4¼s 50	99	99	99
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 58 A	55	55	55
18 Port Gen E 4½s 60	89¼	89	89⅛
1 Readg 4½s 97A	76½	76⅛	76½
1 Readg 4½s 97B	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
6 Rdg Jer-Cen 4s 51	86½	86⅜	86½
6 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
5 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58	58	58
26 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	25¾	25⅝	25¾
11 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	18½	18⅛	18¼
13 StL IM&S4s R&G 33	73½	73	73
28 St L SF 5s 50B	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
5 St L SF 5s B 50 ct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
81 St L SF 4½s 78	20⅛	20	20¼
5 St L SF 4½s278 ct st	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
20 St L SF 4s 40A	16⅞	16½	16⅞
6 St L SF 4s 50A ct	16½	16½	16½
12 St L SW rfg 5s 90	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	84¾	84¾	84¾
25 St L SW 2d 4s 89	62½	62½	62½
10 St P E Gr Trk 4½s 47	5½	5½	5½
4 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
30 Seab AL cn 6s 45	13⅜	13¼	13¼
39 Seab AL 6s 45 ct	12⅝	12¼	12½
6 Seab AL 4s 50 st	21⅜	21¼	21¼
13 Seab AL rfg 4s 59	11⅜	11⅛	11¼
7 Seab-AllFla 6s 35A ct	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	98	98	98
3 Socony Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105	105	105
15 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51	51	51
10 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50	49⅝	49¾
24 Sou Pac 4½s 69	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜
91 Sop Pac rfg 4s 55	70	68⅝	70
17 So Pac clt 4s 49	70¼	69¾	70¼
4 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	67	67	67
8 So Pac 3¾s 46	90½	90½	90½
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52½	51⅞	52½
14 South Ry 6½s 56	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	89¼	89	89¼
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91½	91½
52 South Ry gen 4s 56	70⅛	70	70
4 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
13 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102	102
5 T RR A StL 4s 53	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	88¾	88⅝	88¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106	106	106
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	62½	62½	62½
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20⅝	20½	20½
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20⅝	20½	20½
5 Third Ave 4s 60	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	92	92	92
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	98⅛	98	98¼
1 US Steel 2.65s 55	102	102	102
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	96¾	96¾
1 VaEl&Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
8 Virg Ry 3¾s 66	108⅜	108¾	108¾
1 Wabash 4¼s 91	32¼	32¼	32¼
13 Wabash 4s 81	42½	42¼	42½
3 Wabash 4s 71	81½	81	81½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	91½	91½	91½
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	102½	102¼	102½
5 West Sh 4s 2361	40	40	40
5 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109½	109¼	109½
2 Westn Md 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	34	33¾	33¾
50 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	34	33¾	34
13 Western Un 5s 51	84⅜	85¼	85¼
1 Western Un 5s 60	82	82	82
2 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84½	84½
8 WestEl&Mfg 2½s 51	101¼	101	101⅛
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92	91¾	92
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	50½	50	50½
29 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13⅞	13¼	13⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	75¼	75	75
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 Argentine 4½s 71	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Australia 4½s 56	71	71	71
3 Brazil 8s 41	32¾	32¾	32¾
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30½	30⅛	30½
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
5 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	67	67	67
4 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Canada 4s 60	107¼	107	107
1 Canada 3s 67	97½	97½	97½
10 Canada 2½s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 ChileMtBk6½s57asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	16⅝	16	16⅝
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	18	18	18
15 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18¾	18⅝	18¾
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	18½	18⅝	18⅝
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Copenhag 5s 52	45¾	45¾	45¾
10 Copenhag 4½s 53	46	45½	45⅞
5 Costa Rica 7s 51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Czecho 8s 51	35	35	35
5 Denmark 6s 42	57	57	57
10 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9½	9½	9½
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Norway 4¼s 65	77	77	77
6 Oslo City 4½s 55	74⅞	73	74⅞
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13	13	13
11 Poland 4½s 58 asd	14½	14	14½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	15½	15½	15½
2 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	42½	42½	42½
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	30½	30½	30½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3 Serbs Cts Sl 3s 62	11¼	11¼	11¼
9 SerbsCts Sl 7s 62	11	10⅝	10⅝
11 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	64	64	64
10 Urug v3¾s 4s 4½s 79	60	60	60

Total today 3,712,000; previous day 3,411,900; week ago 3,064,900; year ago, 3,476,000; two years ago 6,224,750; Jan. 1 to date 2,115,241,850; year ago 1,915,143,375; two years ago 1,462,082,550.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Interim				
Marconi Int'l Marine Communication—Amer dep rec for ord regis	4 2-5c	..	12- 4	11-10
Stand Bk So Africa	5 sh	..		
Stock				
Inst Sec., Ltd—bank group shares A	2½%	..	1- 2	11-30
Initial				
Indianapolis Water B	40c	..	12-12	12- 1
Accumulated				
Consolidated Steel Corp Ltd $1.75 pf	43¾c	..	12-31	12-18
Di Giorgio Fruit Corp $3 ptc pf	$4.50	..	12-16	12- 7
Peabody Coal 6 pf	$1.50	..	12-21	12-10
Wood (Alan) Stl 7 pf	$1.75	..	12-18	12- 8
Irregular				
Maryland D D	25c	..	12-26	12-15
Year End				
Alleg Ludlam Stl	45c	..	12-29	12-10
Atlas Drop Forg	50c	..	12-21	12-10
Atlas Imp Diesel Eng	25c	..	12-19	12- 9
Missouri Portland Cem	$1	..	12-15	11-28
Pollak Mfg	35c	..	12-21	12-10
Richardson Co	30c	..	12-12	11-28
Thew Shovel	$1	..	12-21	12-10
Stanley Works (The)	25c	..	12-16	11-30
Union Street Railway Co	$2	..	12-10	11-25
United Corps Ltd, B	30c	..	12-30	12-10
Worcester Salt Co	50c	..	12-15	12- 5
Extra				
Aetna Casualty & Surety Co (Hartford)	$1	..	1- 2	11-30
Aetna Life Insur Co	20c	..	1- 2	11-30
Auto Ins (Hartford)	40c	..	1- 2	11-30
Barber (W. H.) Co	25c	..	12-22	12-10
Canada Malt, Ltd	50c	..	12-15	11-30
Dominion Foundries&Stl	25c	..	1- 2	12-19
Hollander (A)&Sons, Inc	25c	..	1- 4	12-24
Intl Cellucotton P	60c	..	12-24	12-14
New Britain Machine	$1.50	..	12-19	12- 9
Westmoreland Coal	$2	..	12-15	12- 2
Westmoreland Inc	25c	..	12-15	12- 2
Regular				
Aetna Cas & Surety Co (Hartford)	$1	Q	1- 2	11-30
Aetna Life Insurance	30c	Q	1- 2	11-30
American Optical Co	25c	Q	1- 1	12-15
Amer States Insurance Co (Indianapolis, Ind)	30c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Ark Pow & Lt $7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
Atlanta Laundries, Inc, $2.50 st pf	$2.50	..	12-15	12- 5
Auto Ins (Hartford)	25c	Q	1- 2	11-30
Bridgeport Gas Lt	40c	Q	12-29	12-15
Calif Ink Co, Inc	50c	..	12-21	12-11
Can Bread 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do 5 Cl B	62½c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Canada Packers, Ltd	$1	Q	1- 2	12-15
Canad Oil 8 pf	$2	Q	1- 2	12-19
Commer Bank 7 pf	35c	Q	1- 1	12-21
Do $1.20 pr pf	30c	Q	1- 1	12-21
Detroit Harvester	25c	Q	12-21	12- 5
Dewey & Almy Chem	25c	..	12-15	11-30
Do Cl B	25c	..	12-15	11-30
Dominion Fdrys & Stl	25c	Q	1- 2	12-19
Dominion Woollens & Wor 6 non-cum ptc pf	60c	..	1- 2	12-15
Dunlop Tire & R Goods	50c	..	12-21	12-15
Do 1st pref	62½c	S	12-31	12-15
Ex-Cell-O Corp	65c	Q	12-24	12-10
Harrisburg Gas 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1-15	12-31
Harshaw Chemical Co	25c	..	12-23	12-11
Imp Tob of Can, Ltd	10c	Q	12-31	12-11
Invest Corp of Phila	75c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Kan-Nebr Nat Gas	10c	Q	12-24	12-15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-15
Key Co	10c	..	12-15	12- 1
La Plt-Choate Mfg, Inc	15c	Q	12-31	12-19
Do $1 cum conv pf	25c	Q	1-15	1- 4
Do 7 pf	$3.50	S	1- 1	12-21
Marchant Cal Mch	37½c	..	1-15	12-31
Maryland Dryd 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	-..
Myers (F E) & Bro	50c	..	12-23	12-15
Nova Scotia Light & Power Co, Ltd 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
Philadelphio Dairy Prod Co, Inc, $6 prior pf	$1.50	Q	12-21	12-12
Do $4 non-cum 2d pf	$2	..	12-21	12-12
P S of N Hamp $6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-15	11-30
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	12-15	11-30
Rayonier, Inc, $2 cm pf	50c	Q	1- 2	12-18
Richman Bros	50c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Rochester Tel Corp	$1.25	Q	1- 1	12-19
Do 4½ 1st cum pf Series A	$1.12½	Q	1- 1	12-19
Ryan Aero Co	10c	..	12-26	12-10
Sharon Stl $5 conv pf	$1.25	Q	1- 1	12-12
Smith (Howard) Pap Mills, Ltd, 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1-15	12-31
Snap-on Tools Corp	25c	Q	12-18	12-10
So Canada Power, Ltd	20c	Q	2-15	1-20
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1-15	12-19
Sperry Corp	75c	..	12-22	12- 9
Stanley Works 5 pf	31¼c	Q	2-15	1-29
Stonega Coke & Coal Co	$1	..	12-12	12- 1
Thew Shovel 7 pf	$1.75	Q	12-15	12- 1
Union Metal Mfg	15c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-15	12- 1
Virginia Coal & Iron	$1	..	12-12	12- 1
W Kooten P&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-15

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Dec. 2

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$8.24
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2364	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8888	.8875	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6½	7½
American Barge Line Co	7⅛	8⅛
American Hardware Co	21⅝	23⅝
American Manufacturing	24¾	27¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	20⅝	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	66⅝	..
Appleton Company	30¼	33
Appleton Company 7 pf	109	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¾
Arlington Mills	38¾	41¾
Arnold Print Works	6⅜	7½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	26¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅜	14
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	19⅜	22¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9⅛	10⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	55¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	96¾	..
*Boston Wharf Company	17⅜	19¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	30⅜	33¼
Brown Co	1	1⅛
Brown Co pf	17½	20¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26½	29¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11⅞	13½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	16¼	18
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21½	23⅜
Domestic Finance Corp pf	21½	24
Draper Corporation	56¼	60¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅜	15¼
Eastern Corporation	3½	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8⅛	9⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅛	12⅜
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¾	42
Fruit of the Loom	10⅞	12⅝
General Fire Extinguisher	11½	13
General Machinery	23¾	26¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10⅜	12
Goodall Worsted Company	28	31
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	73¾	78
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	25½	28
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54⅜	....
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3⅛	3⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8⅛	9⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11⅞	13¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅜	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23⅜	26
Hooker Electro Chem	23¼	25½
International Machine Tool	6⅞	8
Keith George E Co	18⅛	..
Kendall Company	6⅞	8⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅝	18
Landers Frary & Clark	25½	27¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	38½	41¼
Ludlow Mfg Associates	94½	99½
Marathon Paper Mills	31	34
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	50	53¼
Merck & Co	27¼	30
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69¾	74¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8⅝	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3½	4½
Nashawena Mills	15⅝	17¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	49¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	47¼	49
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15⅝	17¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅜	6⅜
National Shirt Shops	6⅛	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	45¾	49½
Newmarket Manufac Co	38¼	41¼
Nicholson File Company	31	33¾
Nonquitt Mills	22¾	26
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	27¾	30¾
Parker Appliance	11⅜	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	98½	103½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	27⅜	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	68¾	..
Quisset Mill	38¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¼	3
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18⅜	20¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	21⅜	23⅜
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅜	25¼
Submarine Signal Co	26	29
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	46	48½
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2¾
*United Elastic Corp	9¼	10½
U E Envelope Company	51¾	55½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	100½	105½
Valley Mound & Iron Corp	29¼	32½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21⅜	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84½	..
Mamsutta Mills Inc	19⅛	21¼
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅝	12⅝
West Point Manufacturing	35¾	38¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13½	14⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not quolified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103½	105½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	....
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	106	108
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101½	103½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	97	99
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	....
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	103	....
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110	112
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	106½	....
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	....
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105⅛	....
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	....
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¾	....

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	100½	105½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	84½	89
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	89½	94½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	66¾	70¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	82½	87½
General Water G&E $3 pf	29¼	32¼
Jamaica Water Supply	22¾	25¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	77½	82½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	90½	95⅛
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5s pf	90	95
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	106⅛	111½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅜
Northern Natural Gas Co	23¼	25
No States Power Del 5 pf	109½	114½
No States Power Del 6 pf	38¾	42½
No States Power Del 7 pf	43¾	47½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	104¼	109¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6s pf	96⅛	101⅛
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	105½	110½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	78½	80½
Penn Power Light $7 pf	73¾	78¾
Public Service Ind	12¼	13⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	89	94
Public Service Okla 5 pf	94½	99½
Rochester Gas & El 5s pf	75½	80
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	85	90
San Diego Gas & Electric	10¼	11½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13⅜	15⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17½	19½
Texas Electric-Serv 6 pf	91½	96½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	89½	94½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12¼	13⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	16
Beverly Gas & Electric	24½	28½
Brockton Gas Light	4⅛	5⅛
Central Main Power 6 pf	98½	103½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	108½	113½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	74½	....
Conn Light & Power	27½	30¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	119½	124½
Eastern Utilities Asso	15¼	17¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1⅛
Fall River Gas Works	19⅛	21⅛
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Green Mountain Power pf	31¾	36¾
Hartford Electric Light	39¾	42¾
Haverhill Electric	19¾	22¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10⅜
Holyoke Water Power	14⅜	16¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	25¼	28¼
Lowell Electric Light	29¼	32½
Lynn Gas & Electric	59	63
Mass Power & Light pf	8⅛	9¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	22⅛	24⅜
Narragansett Elec pf	52⅛	55½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8⅛	10⅜
N E Power Assn 6 pf	25½	27¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	45¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	42¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	8⅛	10
N E Public Serv $6 pf	7⅛	9
Newport Electric	13⅛	16
Providence Gas	7⅛	8⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	99½	104½
R I Pub Serv pf	26⅝	29⅛
Rockland Light & Power	5	6
Springfield Gas Light	13⅛	14⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	85⅛	....
Western Mass Companies	15¾	17¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15¾	17
Bank of New York (14)	295	305
Bankers Trust (1.40)	36¼	38¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	59⅜	63¾
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	74¼	77½
Chase National (1.40	25⅜	27⅛
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	38¼	40¼
Commercial (8)	165	173
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	11⅜	12⅜
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	34½	35½
Empire Trust (3)	45⅛	49⅛
First National (80)	1140	1170
Guaranty Trust (12)	232	237
Irving Trust (.60)	10¼	11¼
Kings County (80)	1170	1220
Lawyers Trust (1)	24	27
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅞	53⅞
National City (1)	25⅛	27
New York Trust (36)	26⅛	28
Title Guaranty & Trust	2¼	2¾
United States (60a)	1020	1060

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	....
First National (2)	37¼	39¼
Merchants National (12)	307	332
†New England Trust (30)	$400	....
National Rockland (2)	39½	44½
National Shawmut (1)	17¼	18⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	113	125
‡State Street Trust (8)	225	250
United States Trust (.50)	7½	8½
United States Trust pf (.80)	13⅛	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	33¾	36¼
Continental Illinois (4)	73	77
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	24⅝	26⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	126½	131½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47¼	49⅛
Aetna Life (1.20a)	29½	31
Agricultural (3a)	65	68
American Alliance (1a)	20¼	22⅜
American Equitable (1)	16⅛	17⅞
American Insurance New'k (½a)	13⅜	14⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	44⅜	47¼
American Reserve	9½	10⅛
American Surety (2½)	52½	54⅛
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7½
Bankers & Shippers (4¼e)	70½	73½
Boston (16a)	540	560
Camden Fire (1)	19½	21
City of New York	14	15½
Connecticut General Life (1)	27¾	29¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32⅜	34⅜
Federal 1.40)	38⅜	40⅜
Fire Association Phila (2a)	50	52
Firemen's Fund (SF) new	67½	70½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅛	10⅛
Franklin Fire (1a)	25¼	26⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	42¼	44⅛
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	14¾	16¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	36⅜	38⅜
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅛	8⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	26½	28
Hanover (1.20)	21⅜	22⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	88⅜	91¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Tome Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29
Homestead (1)	13⅛	14⅝
Ins Co North American (2½a)	67⅞	69⅞
Jersey Ins New York (2)	28¾	31¼
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅜	7⅜
Maryland Casualty	2⅜	2⅞
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	62¾	66½
Merchants & Mfrs of NY (.40)	5⅞	6⅞
Merchants Fire Assurance (1½a)	41¼	44¾
National Fire (2)	55⅜	57⅝
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7⅞
National Union (3a)	153½	158½
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	20¾	22¼
New Brunswick (1⅛a)	27	29
New Hampshire (1.60a)	40½	42½
New York Fire (.80)	12	13¼
North River (1)	22¼	23⅝
Northeastern Insurance	3⅛	3⅞
Northern (3a)	79¼	83¼
Pacific Fire (2¾e)	91¼	95¼
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	37⅞	39⅞
Phoenix (2a)	84⅝	87⅝
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	14⅜
Providence-Washington (1)	31⅛	33⅛
Reinsurance Corp NY (.075e)	5½	6½
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	22⅜	23⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	21½	23
St Paul Fire & Marine (8)	250	260
Seaboard Surety (½e)	43¾	45¾
Security (1e)	36	38
Springfield (4½a)	121	125
Standard Accident	55	58¾
Travelers (16)	416	426
U S Fidelity & Guaran (1a)	29⅛	30⅝
U S Fire (2)	45¾	47¾
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	77¼	81¼
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅜

a-Also extra or extras. e-Declared or paid so far this year. g-Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.00	2.19
Amerex Holding	13.75	15.25
American Business Shares	2.43	2.67
Axe Houghton Fund	9.94	10.69
Bond Inv Tr of America	92.30	97.11
Boston Fund	12.71	13.67
Broad Street Investing	19.76	21.36
Bullock Fund	11.01	12.08
Canadian Investment Fund	2.55	3.15
Century Shares Trust	23.81	25.60
Christiana Securities Co	2010.00	2150.00
Commodity Corp	8.41	....
Consoidated Investment Tr	29.00	31.75
Dividend Shares	.96	1.06
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.81	16.80
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.40	9.98
Equitable Invest Corp	22.21	23.88
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.25	21.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.76	14.80
Fund Investors Inc	15.58	17.07
General Capital	25.36	27.27
General Investors Trust	3.87	4.18
Incorporated Investors Tr	13.82	14.86
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.67	.74
Int Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.12

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	29.03	S-1	....	22.02
B-2	....	24.03	S-2	....	11.14
B-3	....	16.22	S-3	....	8.10
B-4	....	8.04	S-4	....	2.91
K-1	....	13.65	K-2	....	11.77

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	76.10	76.10
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.20	31.20
Maryland Fund	2.80	3.35
Mass Invest Tr	16.31	17.54
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.89	8.48
Mutual Invest	7.92	8.66
Nation Wide Voting	.98	1.08
New England Fund	9.72	10.48
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.50	15.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.33	.38
Putnam Fund	11.19	11.97
Quarterly Income Shares	4.25	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	6.875	8.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.65	3.00
Scudder Stevens & Clark	76.07	77.61
Spencer Trask Fund	11.66	12.41
State Street Invest	60.88	65.83
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.34	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.62	.70
Wellington Fund	12.98	14.32
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr AA Mod. acc mod	2.20	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.78	...
Diversified Tr. C	2.90	...
Diversified Tr D	4.35	4.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.00	3.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.79	4.58
Nation Wide Sec	2.82	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.75	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.73	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.14	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.09	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.72	...
Super of A Tr AA	1.91	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.00	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.19	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.43	.68
First Boston Corp	10.00	11.375

*Ex-dividen. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	105¼	110½
Liberty Aircraft	8⅝	9½
Piper Aircraft	4	5⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6½	7¾

Boston Stocks

Dec. 2

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.12½a	Alles & Fisher	3	3	3	3
.30d	Bird & Son, Inc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	80½	80¼	80½	80¼
2.00	Bos Edison	24¼	23½	23⅞	23¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	64½	64	64⅜	64¾
1.70d	Bos Her-Trav	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	13⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
..	Bos & M st A pf	1¾	1⅜	1¾	2
..	Bos & Prov	21	21	21	22
..	E Gas & Fuel	65c	65c	65c	75c
3.00c	E Gas & F pf	19⅛	19	19	19⅛
4.50	E Gas & F pr pf	44½	44¼	44¼	44¾
4.50c	E M SR 1st pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
.20d	Lamson	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
3.75d	N E Tel & Tel	86⅝	86	86	86¾
..	North Butte	25c	25c	25c	26c
..	Quincy Min	80c	80c	80c	90c
.60d	Shawmut Assoc	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
4.00	Un Twist Drill	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¼
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	62¼	62	62	61¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43	43	43	43
..	Utah M & T	15c	15c	15c	22c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov 30 compares with corresponding date a year ago:

Receipts $47,383,475, $13,625,882; expenditures $316,103,170, $72,145,232; net balance $3,082,204,847, $2,319,496,021; working balance included $2,319,672,756, $1,562,109,490; Customs receipts for month $33,016,907, $29,967,410; receipts fiscal year (July 1) $5,068,609,345, $2,963,607,744; expenditures fiscal year $28,609,188,651, $8,905,756,509; excess of expenditures $23,540,579,305, $6,042148,765; total debt $100,379,324,851, $61,363,867,942; increase over previous day $446,735,685; gold assets $22,743,411,716, $22,764,936,489.

Brokers' Loans Decline in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $333,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday, a decrease of $37,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $384,000,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Air Investors	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
80	Ala Gt Sou	76	75	76
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	101½	101½	101½
300	Allied Prod (1a)	23¼	22¼	23¼
200	Alum Ltd	80½	79⅛	80¼
100	Am Cap pf(.45k)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Am CP&LA new	17⅛	17	17⅛
200	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	35½	35⅜	35⅜
250	Am Fork&Hoe (¾e)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
300	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	19	18⅞	19
1400	Am Gen (.15e)	3	2⅞	3
100	Am Gas&El pf(4¾)	96¾	96½	96½
100	Am Laun Mch (2½e)	21	21	21
400	Am Light & T(1.20)	12	12	12
4200	Am Maracaibo	⅛	1-16	⅛
100	Am Meter (1¼e)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1200	Am Republics(.10e)	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
2400	Am Superpow (3g)	⅛	3-32	3-32
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	51	51	51
100	Am Writ Pap	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Anch Post F	2	2	2
50	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	97⅛	97	97
100	Ark Nat Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Ark N Gas pf(.90k)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Ashland Oil&R .40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	AtlCst Fish (⅛e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4600	Automat Prod	3	2⅝	2⅞
100	Auto V Mach (⅛g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Babcock & Wil(1e	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
800	Baldwin Loco war	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
600	Baldwin Rub (½)	4	3¾	3¾
100	Basic Refract (.40e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Beech Airc (1e)	9½	9⅜	9½
200	Berk&Gay Furn	¼	¼	¼
400	Bliss (EW) (2)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
100	Blumenthal (S)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Bohack (HC)	3½	3½	3½
3700	Braz TrL&P (h.1e)	10	9⅝	10
1100	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3B	3½	3⅝
100	Brill B	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
100	BrF&Wo(2.55k)	12	12	12
700	Buf N&E	8⅛	8	8
400	Buf N&Lt	78	76	77½
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9½	9½	9½
200	Burma Ltd (.097g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Burry Biscuit	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Breeze Corp (1½e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Cal El Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1-16	1-16	1-16
300	Carrier Corp	7	6⅞	7
600	Casco Prod (1g)	7	6¾	7
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Cen Hud G&E (.68)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
30	Cen NYPow pf (5)	85½	84½	84½
1000	Cessna Airc (1e)	8¾	8½	8½
150	Childs pf	8	7⅞	8
1000	Sities Service	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
350	Cit Svc pf (3g)	53¾	53	53¾
50	Slark Control (¾e)	13½	13½	13½
50	Cleve El Illum (2½)	28½	28½	28½
100	Colonial Airl	4	4¼	4¼
500	Colo Fuel & I war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Colts P F Arm (5e)	50	50	50
260	Colum G E pf (5)	21¾	21	21⅛
1000	Colum O & G	⅞	⅞	⅞
3000	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1.128	1-128
4100	Conn Tel & El	3⅛	3	3
500	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	54½	54¼	54½
30	CnG&0Bal pfB(4½)	112½	112½	112½
80	ConG&EBal pfC(4)	102	101	102
100	Cons Stl Corp	5½	5½	5½
300	Cooper-Bess (1½e)	8½	8½	8½
150	Copper Range(¾e)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
500	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
700	Creole Pet (½a)	16⅜	16¼	16¼
900	Crocker-Wh (½e)	10⅛	10	10
900	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
1200	Crown C Int A (.30k)	6½	6⅜	6½
900	CubanAtlSug(2½e)	12	12	12
1300	Darby Pet (1)	8	7⅞	8
200	Dejay Strs (.35e)	3½	3½	3½
25	Duke Power (3¾e)	66	66	66
100	Duro-Ttest (.05e)	¾	¾	¾
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.60e)	7½	7½	7½
600	East Gas & F	⅞	⅞	⅞
525	East G&F 6 pf (3k)	19¼	19	19
50	East G&F pr pf 4½	45	44½	44½
25	East Sta pf B	10	10	10
600	Easy Wash M B	3	3	3
2500	El Bond & Sh	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	43	43	43
200	El B & Sh $5 pf (5)	41	41	41
250	El P&L 2 pf A	5⅝	5½	5½
400	Elgin Nat Wat (2e)	24¾	24¼	24¾
200	Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
350	EquitCorp$3pf(1½k)	20¾	20½	20¾
700	Fairchild En & Air	1⅜	1	1⅜
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Fansteel Met (¼e)	9¼	9	9
300	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
400	Ford M Can A (h1)	16	15¾	15¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	3	3	3
500	Frank Cou Dis	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
900	Gen Allows	½	½	½
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	50	50	50
700	Glen Ald Coal (60e)	11¾	11¼	11½
50	Gorh Mfg (1½e)	21	21	21
225	Gt Atl & P nv	73¼	72	73
300	Gt NY Brew	3-32	3-32	3-32
300	Gudf Oil (1a)	37¼	37⅛	37¼
100	Hartford Ray vte		⅝	⅝
800	Hecla Min (1e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Helena Rub A (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Heyden Chem (1½e)	71	71	71
100	Hoe(R) & Co A	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Holl C Gold2(h.65	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
150	Hollophane (2.55e)	16¼	16	16¼
50	Holt (Hen) A (1 80k)	5	5	5
50	Honr & Hard (2)	24	24	24
600	Humble Oil (2e)	60	59¾	60
100	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Huyler's	¼	¼	¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
360	Ill Iowa Pwpf	23¾	23⅜	23¾
100	Ill Zinc	10	10	10
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	18	18	18
100	Ins Co N Am	68⅞	68⅝	68⅝
100	Int Hyd-El pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
2700	Int Petrol (h1)	12⅝	12⅜	12½
200	Intl Util B	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Int Home Eq	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf	70¼	70¼	70¼
20	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	79¼	79¼	79
100	Lone Star Gas (.60a)	7	7	7
700	Long Is Ltg	7-16	7-16	7-16
25	Long Is L pf	21½	21½	21½
150	Long Is L pf B	19½	19½	19½
10	Louis P&L 6 pf	97⅛	97½	97½
100	Marion St Shov	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Mead John (3a)	117½	115	117½
500	Memph N Gas	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
50	Mercant Strs (3g)	21	21	21
600	Kingston Prod (.10)	1½	1⅜	1½
1000	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	½	½	½
120	Koppers Co pf (6)	90	90	90
100	Kress (S H) pf (.60)	13¼	13¼	13¼
30	Lack RR NJ (4)	17½	17½	17½
500	Lake Shore H (h.80)	7⅞	7¾	7¾
100	Lane-Bryant pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Lane-Wells (.80e)	6	6	6
200	Le Tourneau (1)	24½	24½	24½
500	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1000	Leonard Oil Dev	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Line Material (.35e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Lipton pf (1½)	17¼	17¼	17¼
400	Merritt-C & S	5	5	5
100	Mich Bumper	1-16	1-16	1-16
800	Mid West Corp (.35e)	4	4	4
50	MidlStl n-cum (2)	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Midvale (2.10e)	26½	25½	26½
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Minn Min&M (.80e)	46	45½	46
100	Mock J Voeh (½e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Monarch MT(1¼e)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
500	Monogram Pict	¾	¾	¾
10	Montg Ward A (7)	164¾	164¾	164¾
25	Moody Inv pt pf(3)	18	18	18
100	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Nat Bellas Hess	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Nat Cont (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	84	84	84
300	Nat Sug Ref	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Nat Tun & Mines	2½	2½	2½
100	Nat Un Rad	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	105	105	105
200	N E P A 6 pf	25¼	25⅝	25⅝
60	New Eng T&T (3¼)	86	86	86
30	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	90	89	90
20	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	99½	99½	99½
50	NY Shipbdsh (1½e)	15½	15½	15½
2700	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Niag Hud 1 pf	46½	46	46½
1100	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Niles-Bem P (1¼e)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Nip'sing Mns (h.15g)	¾	¾	¾
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Nor Am L & P pf	62	62	62
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	N Ind PS 7 pf (5¼k)	95	95	95
200	Nor Pipe L (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Nor Sta Pw A	4¼	4⅛	4¼
700	Ogden Corp	2½	2⅜	2⅜
25	Ohio Brass B	17½	17½	17½
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	105¾	105¾	105¾
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	26¾	26¾	26¾
1200	Pantepec Oil Ven	4	3⅞	4
800	Pennroad	3½	3½	3½
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	75½	75¼	75½
50	Pa Wat&Pow	52	52	52
150	Perfect Circle (2.35e)	21¾	21¼	21¼
1100	Phoenix Sec	7½	7½	7½
50	Phoen Sec pf (3)	43	43	43
100	PierceGovern(.90e)	8	8	8
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	6	6	6
60	Pitts&Lake E (6½e)	45½	44½	45½
100	Pitts Metallu (1½e)	11	11	11
500	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	79½	79½	79½
200	Plough Inc (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Powdr & Alex (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Premier Gld (h.08)	½	½	½
50	PugSdP&L 5 pf(5k)	104¼	104¼	104¼
75	PugSd P&L $6 pf	46½	46½	46½
200	Pyrene (.90e)	7	6¾	6¾
700	RKO opt war	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Reed Roll Bit (1e)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
800	Repub Avia	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Rice Stix D Gds (½e)	6	6	6
300	Richmond Rad	¾	¾	¾
500	St Regis Pap	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Schulte (DA)	½	½	½
100	Scovill Mfg (2)	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Sec Corp Gen	1	1	1
300	Segal Lock & H	1-16	⅜	⅜
300	Seiberling Rub (¾e)	4⅞	4⅜	4¾
200	Selected Indus	1-16	1-16	1-16
400	Shat-Denn (¼g)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	75	75	75
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	170	170	170
800	So Penn Oil (1½)	37¾	37	37½
50	S W Penn P L (2a)	26	26	26
10	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	39½	93½	39½
600	Spalding	1½	1½	1½
400	Spencer Shoe	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	St Oil Ky (1)	12	11⅞	12
300	St Pow & Lt	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Stand Prod	6	6	6
5000	Stand Sil-Lead	1-16	1-16	1-16
600	Starrett Corp vtc	¼	¼	¼
100	Sterling Inc (.10e)	¾	¾	¾
600	Stinnes (H)	3-16	5-32	3-32
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Super Oil Cal (½e)	47	47	47
1100	Taggart	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Technicolor (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
200	Texon Oil&L (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Thew Shovel (2½e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Tilo Roof (.60e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Todd Chipyds (2e)	54½	54½	54½
100	Tonopah Min (.03e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Trans-Lux (.05g)	1	1	1
400	Transwest Oil (.30e)	5¼	5	5¼
100	Tubize Chat	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Tubize Chat A (4e)	37¼	37⅛	37¼
500	Tung Sol Lp .20e)	2	2	2
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2	2	2
100	Ulen Realiz	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Unit Airc Pr (1)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
800	Unit Gas	½	½	½
600	Unit Lt & Pow A	1-16	1-16	1-16
500	Unit Lt & P	19¾	19¼	19¼
150	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	62¼	61¾	61¾
150	Unit Sh M pf(1½)	43⅝	43½	43⅝
100	Unit Spclt	4	4	4
200	U S & Int Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	U S Foil B	2½	2½	2½
200	Unit W Pap Pap (10e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Univx Prod (105e)	15	15	15
100	Utah-Iaho Sug (15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
75	Util Equit pr (2½k)	43½	43½	43½
100	Valspar Corp	9-16	9-16	9-16
400	Venezuel Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	44½	44½	44½
100	Waco Airc (.20g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	West Air Lines	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Westmoreland Inc	12¾	12¾	12¾
1000	Wright Harg (h.40a)	2	1⅞	1⅞

Total Stock Sales Today, estimated, 112,000 shares. Year Ago, 238,645 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.26¾	1.25¾	1.26½	1.25½
Minneapolis	1.20½	1.18⅞	1.20⅜	1.18½
Kansas City	1.24¼	1.22⅞	1.24⅛	1.22⅝
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.90	.90
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.31½	1.30¼	1.31⅜	1.30¼
Minneapolis	1.24⅜	1.23¼	1.24⅜	1.22¾
Kansas City	1.26⅝	1.24⅞	1.26⅛	1.24¾
Winnipeg	.93⅞	.93¾	.93⅞	.94
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.32⅛	1.31⅜	1.32⅛	1.21⅜
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.25½	1.24¼
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.26½	1.25¼
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.86¾	.85⅜	.86⅝	.85
Kansas City	.83¼	.82½	.83¼	.82¼
May Corn				
Chicago	.91½	.90⅜	.91½	.90¼
Kansas City	.87⅜	.86½	.87⅜	.96¼
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.51⅛	.50½	.51	.50½
Minneapolis	.46¾	.46½	.46⅝	.46⅝
Winnipeg	.45	.45	.45	.45
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.68⅜	.66⅜	.68¼	.66⅜
May	.74½	.72¾	.74½	.72⅝
July	.76¾	.75	.76¾	.74⅞

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.59⅜	1.59½	1.58⅝	1.58¾	1.59⅞
May	1.66⅝	1.66⅝	1.66⅛	1.66⅛	1.66⅝

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				13.80	13.80
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				92.0b	92.0
March				91.0b	91.0
May				91.0n	91.0
July				91.0n	91.0
Tops					
December	119.0	119.0	119.0	119.0b	118.5
March	119.9	119.3	119.0	119.0b	1188.
May	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.2b	118.0
July				117.7b	117.5
October	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.0b	117.0

b—Bid. n—Norminal.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	...	...	...	6.63b	6.36
December	...	...	...	6.63b	6.63
March	...	...	...	6.63b	6.63
May	..	...	...	6.63b	6.63

b Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	..	...	...	8.86b	8.86
March	...	...	...	8.86b	8.86

b Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*December				44.55n	44.55
*January				44.60n	44.60
Eggs					
†December				37.90n	37.90
†January	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.80
Potatoes					
January				3.07n	3.07
Onions					
January		1.60	1.59	1.60	1.59

n—Nominal. *S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Eastern Utilities Net Declines

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the twelve months ended October 31, 1942 consolidated net income of $1,392,503 after all charges. The compares with $1,676,859 for the like period of 1941. Tax accruals of $3,102,350 were $137,234 less than in the prior period.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
2 Am G&E 3½s 60	106	105¾	105¾
12 Am P&L 6s 2016	97½	97⅛	97½
9 As Elec 4½s 53	45	45	45
1 As G&E 5½s 77	12	12	12
7 As G&E 5s 68	12	11¾	12
9 As G&E 4½s 49	12	12	12
5 As T&T 5½s 55A	73	72¾	73
15 Baldw L 6s 50	109¼	109	109
10 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Broad Riv P 5s 54	103⅛	103	103
1 Can Nor P 5s 53	83¾	83¾	83¾
9 Cen St El 5½s 54	11	11	11
15 Cen St El 5s 48	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
4 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	51	51	51
4 Cities Ser 5s 58	84½	84½	84½
28 Cities Ser 5s 50	86½	86¼	86¼
20 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	85½	85	85
1 Con GEL Ba 3s 69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝
2 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101	101	101
5 East G & F 4s 56 A	79⅝	78¾	78¾
11 Elec P&L 5s 2030	88½	88¼	88¼
3 Fla P&L 5s 54	103⅞	103½	103½
1 Fla Pow 4s 66C	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Geo P&L 5s 78	87	87	87
9 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	91	91	91
3 Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	99	99	99
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	92	92	92
3 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Ind Svc 5s 50	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Int P Sec 7s 57E	20	20	20
5 Int P Sec 6½s 55C	20	20	20
1 Int P Sec 6½s 55C	20	20	20
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	36	36	36
9 Inters Pow 5s 7	75½	74⅝	74¾
8 It Sup Pw 6s 53A	20¾	20	20¾
1 Jacksonv Gas 5s 32st	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
3 Mengel Co 4½s 47	101	101	101
3 Minn P&L 4½s 78	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Minn P&L 5s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct	11½	11½	11½
3 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	96½	96½	96½
1 N Eng G&E 5s 50	47	47	47
1 N Eng G&E 5s 48	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 N Eng G&E 5s 47	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
15 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	83⅞	83½	83⅞
1 N Eng Pow 5s 48	78	78	78
1 N Eng Pow Co 3¼s 61	108	108	108
1 Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	115	115	115
1 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Pow Cor Can4½s59B	104½	104½	104½
1 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107	107	107
2 Pub Sv Ind 69 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102¼	102	102⅛
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	103	102	102
5 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 So Cal Ed 3s 65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	106	106	106
1 So'Wes P&L 6s 2022A	107½	107½	107½
3 Stand G & E 6s 48 st	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
2 Stand G & E 6s 51	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
4 Stand G & E 6s 57	65	65	65
5 Stand G & E 6s 66	65	65	65
1 Stand P & L 6s 57	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
3 Tex El S 5s 60	105½	105⅜	105⅜
11 Twin CRT 5½s 53A	84¾	84	84½
2 Unit El NJ 4s 49	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 Unit L & Ry 5½s 52	97	97	97
1 West Newsp Un 6s 44	84½	84½	84½
5 York Rys 5s 47 st	75	75	75
Foreign Bonds			
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	16¼	16¼	16¼
204 Russian 6½s 1919	3¼	2⅞	3¼
55 Russ 5½s 1921	3	2⅝	2⅞

Total bond sales today (estimated), $735,000; year ago, $927,000.

Wilson & Co. Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Wilson & Company, meat packers declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the $6 preferred in arrears, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15. A similar amount was paid Nov. 2.

Stockholders Approve Pipe Line Merger

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Stockholders of the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. and the Indiana Pipe Line Co. have approved a merger of the oil-carrier concerns and propose a corporate link with the Northern Pipe Line Co. of Pennsylvania and the New York Transit Co., it was disclosed in an application filed with the Utilities Commission.

Buckeye Pipe Line applied for authority to issue 1,352,000 shares of no-par value common stock. Of this, 120,000 shares would be exchanged with Indiana Pipe Line holders on a five-for-two basis, 132,000 shares with Northern and 100,000 shares with New York Transit.

Under the merger, stockholders in the old Buckeye Corporation would receive five shares of new Buckeye stock for each share of old. While without par value, the new Buckeye pipe stock is to have a stated value of $8 a share.

Buckeye now has outstanding 200,000 shares of common stock of $50 par value. Indiana Pipe Line has outstanding 300,000 shares of common of $7.50 par value which is to be exchanged for 120,000 shares of the new Buckeye issue. In addition, Indiana stockholders are to receive $2.50 a share in cash from Indiana.

Stephen C. Thayer, Cleveland Attorney representing Buckeye, said the new corporation would be called the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. and explained that present plans provide for acquisition of the Pennsylvania and New York companies as Buckeye subsidiaries. Stockholders of Northern Pipe Line and New York Transit are to act on the proposal later, Mr. Thayer said.

"The plan is for Buckeye to acquire the outstanding stock of the Northern Pipe Line and New York Transit companies," Mr. Thayer added, "but these concerns will remain separate corporations as subsidiaries of Buckeye while retaining their present management."

The pipe lines of the four concerns are linked at state borders, transporting oil from the Texas mid-continent and Illinois fields across Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania into Buffalo, N. Y. At Lima, Ohio, headquarters of Buckeye, the pipe line handles approximately 300,000 barrels of oil daily, Mr. Thayer said.

Municipal Officers Told States' Rights Are Being Invaded

NEW YORK (AP)—Any justification of the Federal Government's attempt to control municipal salaries and wages would "result in a hopeless emasculation of the Constitution," F. Murray Benson, city solicitor of Baltimore, told the opening session of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

Mr. Benson declared that the recent executive order forbidding wage increases unless authorized by the War Labor Board was a violation of the sovereign rights of states "to handle the local problems that arise between these political subdivisions and their employees."

"We hold that the invasion of this right above all others," Mr. Benson said, "cannot be justified under the Constitution, except by so ingenious and hypocritical a distortion of the sacred words of that instrument as to result in a hopeless emasculation of the constitution and a complete nullification of the foundation principles upon which it rests."

He added that the problem was complicated by the fact that it was "shrouded in the cloak of war necessity."

Mr. Benson asserted the executive order directly contradicted the Tenth Amendment which excluded regulation of State and local salaries from powers delegated to the President.

"The Federal Government," Mr. Benson declared, "and the President in particular, have no power not conferred by the Constitution, and, in war as in peace, are bound by the Constitution."

The Baltimore city offical added that municipal salaries and wages were far below the "standard upon which they might be competitive with any war industry, and in fact with the Federal Government."

New Building Sets Record in November

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineering News-Record reported that November engineering construction volume totaled $607,622,000, the highest for that month in the publication's records.

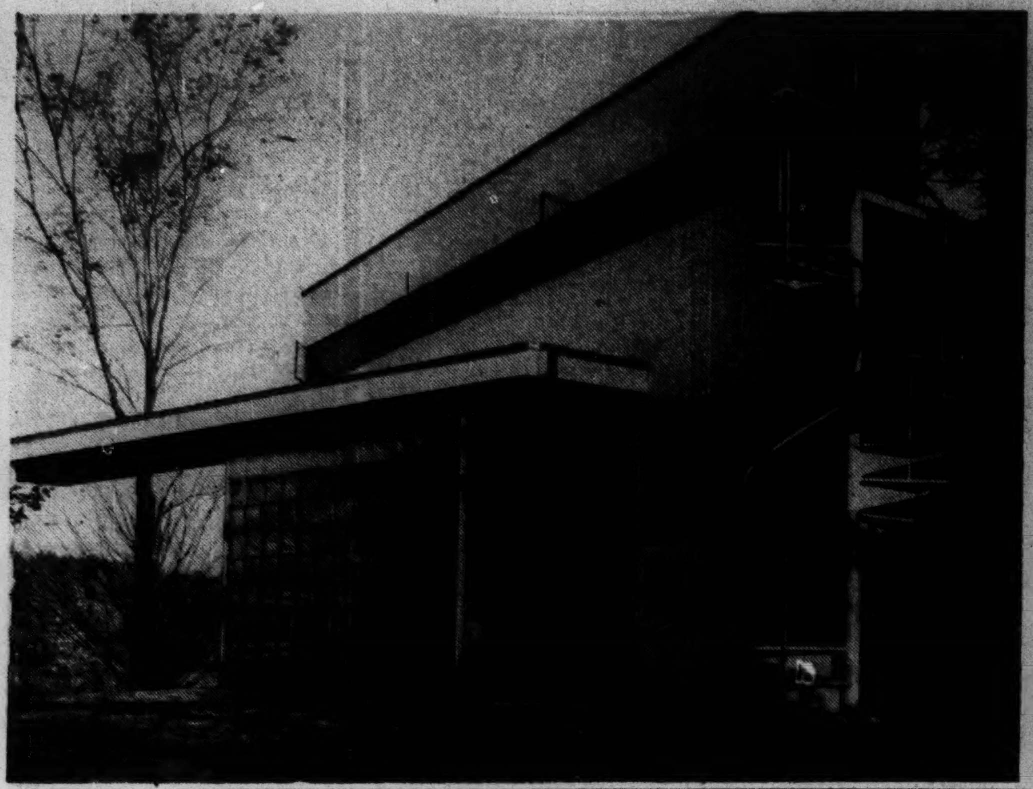
October volume was $691,979,000 and for November, 1941, it was $348,800,000.

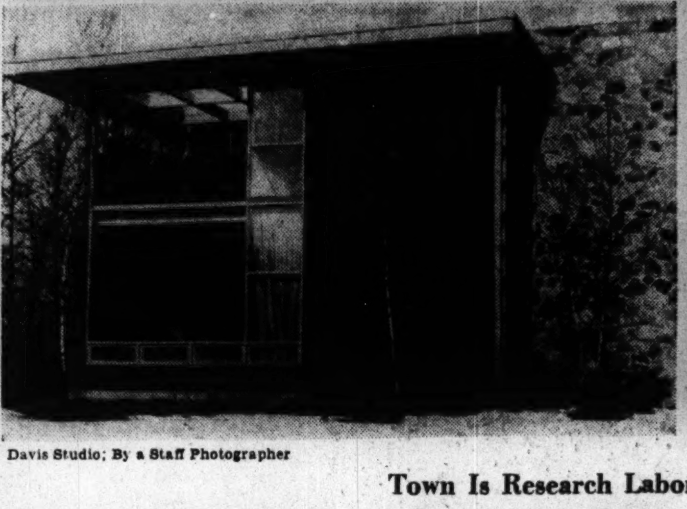
Federal construction accounted for 92 per cent of the November figure, amounting to $560,212,000 against $617,704,000 in October and $221,391,000 in November last year.

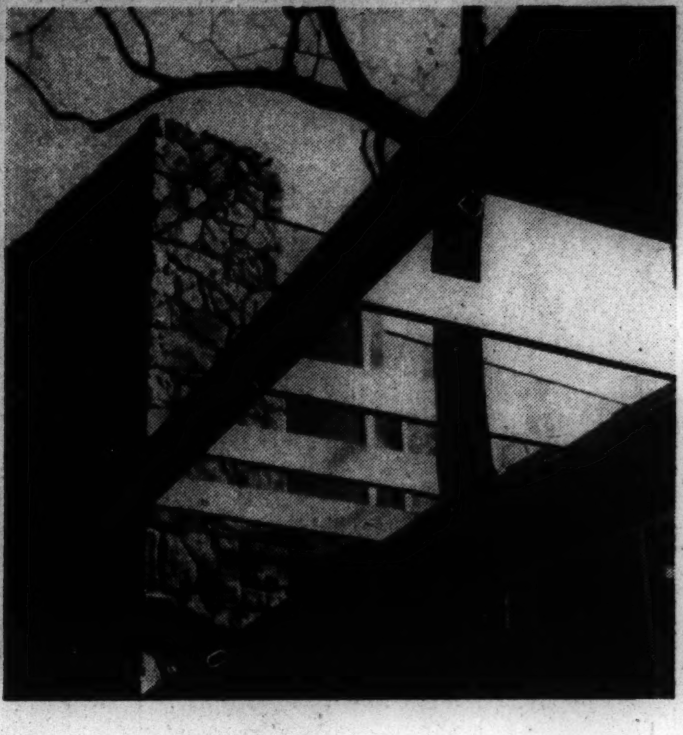
Columbia Oil Plans to Dissolve

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp. were asked to attend a special meeting in Wilmington, Del., on Dec. 30 to vote on a plan for winding up affairs of the corporation. Stockholders also will be asked to approve the sale to Phillips Petroleum Co. of Columbia's control of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. and to authorize dissolution of the corporation.

Colonial Town of Lincoln, Mass., Sets Modernistic Pattern







Davis Studio; By a Staff Photographer

Town Is Research Laboratory for Unique Ideas

More than a dozen modern Thoreaus, most of them connected in some way with Harvard University have practically turned Lincoln into a research laboratory for development of unique ideas in modernistic pattern. (Top left) Entrance of Dr. Walter Gropius' home, shielded by glass block which shuts off view from street, but not the light. Spiral staircase makes second floor sundeck quickly accessible. (Center top) Front Hallway of Gropius home showing effect of glass block shield from interior. Stair railing provides ceiling support without solid partition. (Center bottom) Lincoln home of W. F. Bogner, specialist in insulated, stonewall construction cutting off northern wintry blasts. (Top right) Modern living room in home of Miss May L. Jacobs, designed by Mr. Bogner, with its huge closets on either side of fireplace and elevated dining room from which photo was taken. (Bottom right) Unique modern touch in Jacobs home saves tree for natural canopy against sun in summer. Leafless tree in winter lets sun's warmth through to huge glass windows below.

Survey Shows Need of Rooms With Double Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—The Johnsons are looking for a home. Somewhere near the war plant where Pete Sr. has a job as welder. Mother wants more closets and she'd like to have a porch. Carl and Pete Jr. need room to build airplane models. And dad—well, he'd appreciate a place for his radio and easy chair somewhere off the twins' main route!

The Johnsons' needs right now are the needs of thousands of families. Of all tenants in "model" apartments or the small white defense homes that blossom like popping corn along our country roads.

And Elisabeth Coit, New York architect and housing consultant, set out to learn what these families like and don't like about their homes. The American Institute of Architects, of which Miss Coit is one of the few women members, gave her a fellowship. She spent two years studying the good and bad in housing and talking to people who live in low-cost homes.

What she found she has presented to fellow architects in a report rich in first-hand information on housing from the tenants' viewpoint.

A Trend

"Let me begin," she said in an interview, "by recording one trend which would certainly make for better housing; larger rooms. One survey of low-rent developments showed that apartments with an average room area of 168 square feet proved very satisfactory, while one with an average of 113 square feet was hard to rent. The USHA has increased its minimum room standards in the last year.

"This to me is a healthy development. I always urge clients to think of rooms not as boxes but as spaces for certain uses. A large space is easier to adapt to several purposes than a tiny one.

"But let's see," she went on, "how average families use their homes, and whether the houses are designed with such use in view.

"Families in small quarters, for example, need living rooms for callers, meals, quiet relaxation or emergency bedrooms. Yet most living rooms are chiefly runways from entrance to other rooms. They afford neither quiet nor privacy.

"A living room should be planned so you can shut it off from other rooms when you want to. It should have a closet; and be separated from the kitchen. In fact, the living room might lend some space to the bedrooms. Rooms designed only for sleeping are a waste, for they're used only a few hours.

Built-in Bunks

"I'd like to rename bedrooms 'parents' room' and 'children's room,' and give them 24-hour usefulness. If mother sews, there should be space for a machine. Boys need a place for gadgets. And the girl deserves room for a dressing table—or a desk or bookshelves and a comfy chair!"

"Built-in furniture is an excellent solution. Suppose a bedroom had some shelves and a few inexpensive trays built into a closet. You'd have no dresser to dust under and much more space. And built-in bunks are fine for a boys' or girls' room.

"I have been interested to learn how little many tenants care about so-called 'modern' housing and the conveniences which are considered their right by the theorists—while they value a feeling of freedom and independence. One way to nourish this feeling is to provide space which members of the family of all ages can call their very own, where they can think and act as individuals.

"The kitchen is the most overloaded room of all. The usual demands are more counter space, more storage room, and eating space that is out of sight of the sink and stove and useful for other purposes."

So widespread did she find these criticisms of kitchens that Miss Coit has designed an ideal "meal center" for the one-family house—a term she coined as more descriptive than "kitchen." It has about two and a half times the usual reachable cabinet space—below 69 inches from the floor—with corresponding increase in work surface, a "draft closet" which permits economical quantity purchase of food, home canning and economical refrigeration, space to hang wet garments, a back porch entry, and dining space not entirely separate, that can be used as playroom between meals.

"There ought to be room to sit and darn a sock while the iron heats!" she said.

Utility Bathroom

Laundering, Miss Coit concluded, is best done in a utility room or basement in the one-family house. For apartments she advocates a "utility bathroom."

"That may sound fancy," she explained, "but it's just common sense. Every woman uses the bathroom for laundering stockings and lingerie. Why not put a single laundry tray and drying rack in there and do the whole washing?"

Other bathroom plaints which tenants pointed out were: can't open the window without standing in the tub, soap trays and towel racks poorly placed; no locked cabinet. "And how many apartment designers," she regretted, "are guilty of putting bathroom cabinets back to back with no insulation between! The neighbor's conversation and his plumbing noises came right through."

Convenience, Miss Coit discovered, often resolves into a simple question of closet space.

"On this point tenants speak out," she declared. "They want coat closets in the hall and near the back door, cool storage closets, more kitchen closets, broom closets, bedroom closets, linen closets, toy closets. The housing expert who thinks closets an unnecessary extra had better get acquainted with his tenants."

Postwar Struggle Preview Offered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An interesting preview of the postwar economic struggle, a continuation in effect of one of the "two wars" we are fighting today, was offered here recently by B. C. Forbes, publisher of Forbes Magazine, and President of the Investors Fairplay League.

In the first place Mr. Forbes, on the basis of facts or deductions which he did not reveal, is confident that "the war in Europe" will end next year, perhaps by mid-year. He did not indicate when we might expect an end to the conflict in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, though, he said, "America is fighting two wars." One, he noted, is the physical conflict with our nation's enemies. The other is an "undeclared war waged between the powers-that-be in Washington, and American industry, American business, American men of affairs."

This is a battle, he said, to win the confidence, the esteem of the American people, a battle "which will decide whether, after the war, we will have State Socialism, or preservation of free enterprise, our heretofore cherished American way of life."

Costs of Civilian Defense Now Share in City Budgets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Civilian defense is a regular and major item on city budgets now, a survey by the Municipal Finance Officers Association shows, and cities are doing everything from floating bond issues to staging Victory Balls and baseball games to pay the bill.

Naturally, cities on the coasts and war industry centers pay out the biggest sums for defense. Naturally, too, the costs have mounted "since Pearl Harbor," though many cities had a civilian defense program even before this country entered the war.

Oakland, Calif., for example, spent $77,221 last year for defense purposes, and this year it appropriated $346,300. Long Beach, Calif., spent $185,941 last year, and this year has set aside $719,411.

As might be expected, air raid warning service is one of the commonest items in the list of civilian defense expenses. There are numerous others. Hartford, Conn., for instance, had to spend $15,000 for 100,000 cotton bags that were filled with sand and used to protect some vital war industries from periodic rampages of the Connecticut River, the Finance Officers' survey shows.

With populations swelled by tides of war industry workers, some cities have had to expand their municipal services, it is pointed out. Water and sanitation systems have had to be extended to meet the needs of new housing additions near war industries. Increased populations have necessitated bigger police forces and more fire protection. Public recreation programs have had to be enlarged to take in war industry workers and their families. Some cities with municipal transportation systems have had to put on more busses.

Under civilian defense expense some cities list war ration boards and special guards at utility plants.

Besides spending money outright, many cities contribute to civilian defense by loaning their employees to do defense work, the Finance Officers found. Too, cities loan municipal trucks for salvage collections, and supply defense headquarters with office space and equipment, telephone and stenographic service.

"Most of these civilian defense costs are paid from special appropriations made as part of the regular budget," the Public Administration Clearing House here explains, "and they are subject to the same controls as are other city expenditures."

Methods of financing the costs are numerous. Short-term loans or bond issues seem to be a favorite method in many Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania cities, according to the survey. Buffalo, N. Y., floated a bond issue of $170,000; Fall River and Lawrence, Mass., took loans of $25,000 each; New Rochelle, N. Y., $41,000, borrowed on temporary certificates.

The War Chest in Oklahoma City, and the Community Chest in New Haven, Conn., helped pay defense costs. Denver, Colo., helped defray its defense costs by holding a Victory Ball. East Chicago, Ind., had a special baseball game. Some cities, notably Evanston, Ill., and Erie, Pa., received private donations for defense.

Mule Age Back in North Carolina As FSA Project Brings Big Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. C.—The half hundred families on Scuppernong Farms, comprising 11,000 acres in one of the most fertile sections of Eastern North Carolina, are making substantial contribution to the war effort in the conservation of rubber and gasoline. They have reverted to mule-age methods in a practical way and, at the same time, they are finding this voluntary innovation satisfactory in every respect.

Supervisors, who have secured horses as a means of travel, spend much time in the saddle, riding over the vast enterprise, which is a project of the Farm Security Administration. Mule-drawn carts and farm machinery are much in evidence.

These farm families not only are making their contribution to the war effort, but they are following precedents set by their agricultural ancestors, with success. They have increased production of livestock and field crops and plan to carry on their experiments in the future.

The project farmers are sending more than 500,000 pounds of hogs to market this year, having more than doubled their 1941 poundage. Those in charge express the belief that next year's output can be raised by from 10 to 20 per cent. Sheep and cattle production also are up this year. Nearly 350 beef cows had been sold early this fall, with an equal number in prospect for marketing next season.

Field crops harvested or fed to livestock this year included 2,000 acres of soybeans, 1,250 acres of corn, 650 acres of lespedeza for seed and feed, more than 1,100 acres of small grain and 77 acres of cotton.

65-Degree Heat Hard on House

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—A scientific reason why no one is likely to be comfortable at an indoor temperature of 65 this winter is issued by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

The public has been misled by perfectly good scientific experiments which show that comfort is certainly possible at 65 or 66, but which failed to make it clear that the humidity necessary might crack the walls of the house.

Temperatures at which more than 50 per cent of the people feel comfortable were determined as ranging from 66 to 81 degrees.

The catch is how to get that humidity of 70 when the temperature is 65 in the sort of buildings that most people inhabit in winter. It's not hard to do in a laboratory.

"But," says Mr. Eastwood, "it is impracticable to maintain in cold weather, because condensation would form on windows and probably cause the wall paper to peel off. A high relative humidity indoors could also have serious effects on the insulation of houses. It has been found that humidity will penetrate walls in excessive amounts with disastrous results when the outside temperature hovers around zero."

In the laboratory 68 degrees and 30 per cent humidity gives comfort to only 50 per cent of the people tested, and it requires 72 at the same humidity to seem comfortable to 97 per cent of the people.

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Text of U. S.-Canada Postwar Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The text of the State Department's announcement of the United States-Canada postwar economic agreement:

An agreement setting forth the principles which will guide the Governments of the United States and Canada in approaching the problem of postwar economic settlements was concluded on Nov. 30 by an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State and the Canadian minister, Mr. Leighton McCarthy.

In this exchange of notes the two Governments formally recorded their concurrence that postwar settlements must be of a sort which will promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.

In indicating the objectives of such postwar settlements, the exchange of notes follows the underlying principles set forth in Article VII of the mutual-aid agreements which have been negotiated with the United Kingdom and a number of other countries. The two Governments indicate their readiness to cooperate in formulating a program of agreed action, open to participation by all other nations of like mind.

Aims of Agreement

Its aims will be to provide appropriate national and international measures to expand production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers, and, generally, to attain the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

To that end, the exchange of notes provides for the early commencement of conversations, within the framework which it outlines, between the Governments of the United States and Canada and with representatives of other United Nations, with a view to establishing now the foundations upon which we may create after the war a system of enlarged production, exchange, and consumption of goods for the satisfaction of human needs in our country, in Canada, and in all other countries which are willing to join in this great effort.

The exchange of notes particularly emphasizes the similarity of interests on the part of the United States and Canadian Governments in postwar international economic policy and the collaboration for mutual aid in defense and economic matters which has been provided through the Ogdensburg and Hyde Park agreements and subsequent arrangements. It states that in the conversations to be undertaken between the two Governments an effort will be made to furnish the world with a concrete example of how two friendly economically interdependent countries, convinced that reciprocally beneficial relations of the sort prevailing between them must form part of a general system, may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries.

The texts of the notes exchanged are as follows:

Note by Hull

(Hull's note to McCarthy:)

"Sir:

"I have the honor to set forth below my understanding of the conclusions reached in conversations which have taken place from time to time during the past year between representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada with regard to postwar economic settlements.

"Our two Governments are engaged in a co-operative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations. They have agreed to provide mutual aid both in defense and in economic matters through the Ogdensburg and Hyde Park agreements and subsequent arrangements. They are in agreement that postwar settlements must be such as to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.

"To that end the Governments of the United States of America and of Canada are prepared to co-operate in formulating a program of agreed action, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Interests Similar

"Our Governments have in large measure similar interests in postwar international economic policy. They undertake to enter at an early convenient date into conversations between themselves and with representatives of other United Nations with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by agreed action on the part of our two Governments and other like-minded governments. In the conversations to be undertaken between the Governments of the United States of America and of Canada they will seek to furnish to the world concrete evidence of the ways in which two neighboring countries that have a long experience of friendly relations and a high degree of economic interdependence, and that share the conviction that such reciprocally beneficial relations must form part of a general system, may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries.

"If the Government of Canada concurs in the foregoing statement of conclusions, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect should be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"Cordell Hull."

Reply by McCarthy

(McCarthy's note to Hull:)

"Sir:

"I have the honour to refer to your note of November 30, 1942, setting forth your understanding of the conclusions reached in conversations between representatives of the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States with regard to postwar economic settlements. That understanding is as follows:

"Our two Governments are prepared to co-operate in formulating a program of agreed action, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"Our Governments have in large measure similar interests in postwar international economic policy. They undertake to enter at an early convenient date into conversations between themselves and with representatives of other United Nations with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by agreed action on the part of our two Governments and other like-minded governments. In the conversations to be undertaken between the Governments of Canada and of the United States of America they will seek to furnish to the world concrete evidence of the ways in which two neighbouring countries that have a long experience of friendly relations and a high degree of economic interdependence, and that share the conviction that such reciprocally beneficial relations must form part of a general system, may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries.

"I am instructed to inform you that the Government of Canada concur in the foregoing statement of conclusions and agree to your suggestion that your note of Nov. 30, 1942, and this reply should be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

"Leighton McCarthy."

Mechanic Who Aided Saboteurs Gets 45 Years and $10,000 Fine

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Anthony Cramer, Yorkville mechanic, convicted of treasonably aiding two of the eight Nazi saboteurs landed by a submarine in the United States last June, today was sentenced to 45 years in prison and fined $10,000.

After sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, defense counsel Harold Medina said he would appeal.

At the trial of Mr. Cramer, who was convicted Nov. 18, the Government charged he gave "aid and comfort" to Werner Thiel and Edward J. Kerling after they landed by submarine on the Florida coast, intent on destroying units of the nation's aluminum industry.

Mr. Cramer was accused of meeting the two saboteurs in New York, and of giving false information to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in an attempt to conceal Thiel's mission and identity.

Both Thiel and Kerling, together with four of their companions, later were executed after trial by a military court in Washington.

Judge Goddard said he would not impose the death penalty, as recommended by U. S. Attorney Mathias Correa, because "it does not appear that Mr. Cramer was aware that Kerling and the others were in possession of explosives or intended to destroy factories."

"It appears to me," the Court said, "that he had no guilty knowledge of the subversive mission of Kerling and Thiel except that he had a vague idea that they came here to agitate and spread German propaganda.

"If there were any real proof that they had confided in him, or that he knew of their real purpose for coming here, I would not hesitate to impose the death sentence."

In presenting its case against him, the Government charged that he met Thiel on June 22, less than a week after the saboteurs landed in the United States, and had arranged several rendezvous with them.

One of the Nazi experts in destruction, Ernest Peter Burger, whose life was spared by the military court which condemned six of his comrades, testified against Mr. Cramer.

Mr. Cramer's defense was that he did not know Thiel was here on a mission of sabotage. His was the third trial in Federal Court of persons accused of treason in aiding one or more of the saboteurs. Three men were condemned to execution in Chicago Nov. 24 and their wives, who had been tried with them, were sentenced to 25 years in prison and fined $10,000 each.

Helmut Leiner, Astoria gardener, was freed of a treason charge Monday when a judge in Federal Court here directed a verdict of acquittal on grounds that the Government, in presenting its case, failed to produce at least two witnesses to testify to each overt act charged. Mr. Leiner also was accused of aiding Kerling. Following his acquittal, he was interned for the duration as a dangerous enemy alien.

In the nation's only other conviction for treason in 148 years—since the so-called whisky rebellion of 1794—Max Stephan of Detroit was sentenced to execution last August for sheltering and aiding the flight of a German aviator who escaped from a Canadian prison camp.

Mr. Correa, in asking for the death penalty for Mr. Cramer, told the court:

"All people of his kind should be made to realize that swift retribution awaits them. A prison term does not act as a deterrent to persons of this kind. They are possessed with a fanaticism. I suppose that this is due to their devotion to the new order or whatever you may call it. . . .

"This country is asking millions of men to risk their lives and some to give them. This sentence is not asked as punishment, but only as a stern warning."

Miss Hedwig Engemann, Brooklyn waitress who pleaded guilty three weeks ago to a charge of misprision of treason, was sentenced to three years imprisonment by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe.

Mr. Correa, in asking for a five-year sentence, told the court that Miss Engemann's concealment of Leiner's activities, as well as concealment of the knowledge that her former sweetheart, Kerling, had arrived in this country in a Nazi submarine, "menaced our national security."

U. S. and Canada Announce Postwar Trade Agreement

Continued from Page 1

tries, convinced that reciprocally beneficial relations of the sort prevailing between them must form part of a general system, may promote by agreed action their mutual interest to the benefit of themselves and other countries."

The Governments of both countries will shortly begin talks between themselves and with other countries "with a view to establishing now the foundations upon which we may create after the war a system of enlarged production, exchange, and consumption of goods for the satisfaction of human needs in our country, in Canada, and in all other countries which are willing to join in this great effort," the Department's announcement stated.

Although the economic issues involved must obtain Congressional approval, the Administration proposes to have broad postwar plans all drawn up ahead of time for submission to the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is thought that these plans, many of which may startle Congressmen by their breadth, will have a greater chance of acceptance after the war if they have been matured and accepted by the executive branches of the United Nations well in advance.

While Canada does not have a Lend-Lease agreement with the United States, the Canadian-American accord is based on the aims set forth in Article 6 of the Lend-Lease agreements now existing between the United States and a number of the United Nations. Article 6 seeks:

"To provide appropriate national and international measures to expand production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of all peoples; to eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers, and, generally, to attain the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter."

Haverford Is Planning Air Cadet Training

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2 (AP)—Dr. Felix Morley, President of Haverford College, said yesterday that the College, a Society of Friends institution, will begin a training course for Army Air Corps cadets on Feb. 1.

Dr. Morley said the course would consist of pre-meteorological training.

He and other Friends educators visited Washington last week to seek governmental approval of a plan to train students for war reconstruction work, rather than admit military students.

Australia Sets 56 Hours As Maximum Work Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 2—Minister for Labor Edward J. Ward has decreed that maximum working hours a week must henceforth be reduced to 56 for men, and, wherever possible, to 52 for women. The new hours are expected to relieve fatigue in industry and reduce the resultant absenteeism.

Mr. Ward said: "The Government's advisers on production reported that the entry of Japan into the war made necessary an extension of overtime, in several vital industries, on a scale which could not have been maintained indefinitely without positive harm to the war effort.

"It is impossible for most workers to attend their work regularly and maintain efficiency if they are required to work more than 56 hours a week for any length of time.

"The maximum hours will apply to manual workers employed in industrial processes and to any other classes that may be specified in the Government Gazette.

"It will be permissible to exceed the maximum for three weeks in any three months without special approval where emergency arises. This provision is to insure that the regulations are not too rigid and may be made to conform with unforseen emergencies.

"By providing labor for three shifts, machines will not be forced to stand idle in vital industries. Where the priority of work does not justify a third shift, greater production will be obtained by having vigorous workers on duty, and the machines idle for a time, rather than have workers, whose efficiency is impaired by fatigue, standing by their machines continuously."

Paradoxically, it was among the workers that a certain amount of disapproval was expressed when Mr. Ward announced his decision to limit hours. This came from employees who, formerly unemployed, are now earning up to £15 a week by working long hours.

Mexican Justices Don Courtly Caps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—For the first time in judicial history in Mexico the Ministers of the Supreme Court of Justice attended a Court session wearing birettas.

The black quadrangular cap of universities and tribunals of justice the world over has been adopted by the Justices to accompany the black robes they wear for solemn sessions.

The event was occasion for photographs in the newspaper El Universal and a comment that for the first time one could contemplate "the aggregate majesty which the Ministers of the Supreme Court of the Nation offered" in their new caps.

The comment concluded that "eulogistic remarks were heard in the ample waiting room of the Court for this innovation in the vestment of the Ministers which gives them greater dignity and prestige, placing the Supreme Court of Mexico, in this formal respect at the side of other respectable tribunals of justice of the civilized world."

Prime Minister King To Visit Roosevelt

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has been invited to be the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House next week end and will go to Washington from New York on Friday night, Mr. King's office announced.

Tonight the Prime Minister will address the Pilgrims of America at New York.

'Lose Face' and Don't Fight

GUADALCANAL, Nov. 25, Delayed (AP)—Japanese patrol parties which have lost face because they have been defeated by United States Marines apparently have made little or no effort to rejoin the main Japanese forces, Marines returning from jungle fighting reported today.

The Marines said that in a number of instances in surprised small Japanese parties they found the enemy soldiers had been living apart from the main forces for a considerable time. In many cases, the Americans added, the Japanese had built crude places of habitation in the jungles. Living off the land, they had not been supplied with arms, ammunition, or food.

As one instance they cited the discovery of remnants of a Japanese force near Tenaru River where the Japanese experienced a major defeat in the first big land battle Aug. 21. These Japanese lived three months in the Tenaru jungle and they had plenty of opportunities to rejoin the main forces if they had so desired.

Meanwhile the main land offensive on the northwest beach front is still progressing satisfactorily.

Word was received late yesterday of a group of Marines commanded by Lieut. Gordon Maples, Middleboro, Ky., which surprised and ambushed a party of 150 to 200 Japanese officers and men on the southwest slope of a grassy knoll about seven miles southwest of Henderson field.

The Japanese were eating breakfast and 30 were killed by the first volley of Marine rifle and submachinegun fire. More were killed by following volleys.

Some Japanese trying to escape through the jungle encountered a small force of Marines who had cut around to the rear.

The total score was at least 70 Japanese killed and only two slight injuries in the ranks of the Americans.

Chicago Office of Civilian Defense Puts Rumors in Their Proper Places

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Rumors wanted! Bring your rumors, old and new, to headquarters of the Office of Civilian Defense. Have them thoroughly inspected and renovated. If good ones, worth attention, they will be sent back with proper answers.

Chicago, like Boston, Cincinnati, and several other communities, has set up its Rumor Clinic, an effort to destroy the effects of insidious war rumors calculated to undermine the morale of folks on the home front.

A staff at OCD headquarters will assemble rumors reported and, in co-operation with state, federal, and local intelligence agencies, sift them and show them up in their true light.

The committee already, it is reported, has examined and disproved a number of these stories referred to it.

Recognition of the fact that most rumors detrimental to the nation's war effort may be, and probably are, a direct result of propaganda originating with our enemies, says Mayor Edward J. Kelly, is the first step in meeting this problem. The next step is to turn those stories inside out and prove them wrong. People who hear stories of a kind calculated to cast suspicion and doubt on the effectiveness of the war effort and its administrators and give aid and comfort to the enemy are urged to try to trace them back to their source and report on their investigation.

Service Station Closings In Florida Total 1,100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 2—Gasoline rationing and calls of men to the armed services closed 1,100 filling stations in Florida during the first nine months of the year, according to recent figures of the Department of Agriculture.

Gasoline sales subject to State tax of seven cents a gallon have dropped off 25 per cent because of [illegible].

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Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

REEL-STRONG COAL CO.
J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

EAST ORANGE

Dobbs Hats Manhattan Shirts
The Men's Shop
Open Every Evening
535 Main St. OR. 3-2388
"Gifts for Service Men and Every Man"
Established 1868

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-3505

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
383 Main Street OR 3-9980

Do your Christmas Shopping Early and do it at
WOMRATH'S
BOOKSHOP
612 CENTRAL AVENUE
Attractive Gifts Christmas Wrappings
Greeting Cards Books

LUCY E. JOHNSTON
GIFT SHOP
Christmas Cards, Costume Jewelry
Baby Accessories
Stocking Repair Service
16 North Walnut Street OR 4-4064

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

Cheery and Individual Christmas Cards
visit POST'S
622 Central Ave.
Open evenings until Christmas
Post's

ELIZABETH

Christmas Cards
Imprinted with your name
Also Commercial Printing
ARCH PRINTING and STATIONERY
249 Morris Ave. Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-0418

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as
Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

Fine Furniture for the Home
Schaffer's
EST. 1909
375 Main Street Hackensack

HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas. Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had. 8958—if no answer, call Had. 3969-W for Nite Service

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

HADDON HEIGHTS

Representing the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. in Camden County
A. E. PROWATTAIN
INSURANCE
407 4th Ave., Haddon Hghts. Phone 3008
114 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Ph. Lom. 0169

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
Bedding—Furniture—Upholstery
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone—HOboken 3-1129 Est. 1900
1000 Bloomfield Street

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-3111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Phone Bergen 3-8065

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: South Orange 2-2774. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS CRACCO
FOR BETTER JUVENILE FOOTWEAR
170 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-2148

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Knox Gelatine
Heinz Products
Mueller's Macaroni & Other Products
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

HOLIDAY SEASON GIFT HEADQUARTERS
- Books
- Records
- Greeting Cards

THE GARGOYLE BOOKSHOP
187 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-1242

Electrical Shop Radio Servcie
JOHN H. OSMUN
Lighting Fixtures Artists' Materials
88 BAKER ST. SO. 2-4714

MILLBURN

ALFRED O. SEELER
Jeweler and Watchmaker
GRUEN WATCHES
PARKER PENS
326 Millburn Avenue

HARVEY J. TIGER
Lionel Trains
Skis and Binders
Ice Skate Outfits
Flexible Flyer Sleds
324 Millburn Avenue

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
For the Entire Family
Shop With Comfort
MARX DEPT. STORE
315 Millburn Avenue

Christmas Cards
and Art Supplies
PICTURE FRAMING
DECORATIVE PAINTERS SUPPLIES, Inc.
317 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-1581

HEATERS
ELECTRIC
RADIO SALES CORP.
"See the Marks Brothers"
327 Millburn Ave. Millburn 6-0015

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

Montclair 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

THE
EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Gifts Cards
Etchings
Upper Montclair Center Mo. 2-6138

LANE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
FURNITURE
Montclair 2-8325
41 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Gifts for Christmas
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave. Phones:
Montclair, N. J. Mo. 2-3210, 3211

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
Books—Stationery
Leather Goods—Frames
Cameras—Games
Madison's
427 Bloomfield Ave. MO. 2-1653

Gift Suggestions for Men
RELIABLE Outfitters
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

Specialty Department Store of
Chapman's
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FROCKS COATS
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
JUNIOR-MISS HALF SIZES
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
596 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

Clairidge Book & Gift Shop
CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
GIFTS, BOOKS and STATIONERY
Rental Library
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
11 CHURCH STREET
Open every evening till 9 p. m. Montclair 2-6743

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

GIFTS FOR ALL
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Home Made Chocolates and Ice Cream
MADE FRESH DAILY
Wittrock's
12 Church Street Montclair

Bicycles, Toys, Sporting Goods
Repairing
FRED VON RHEIN
211 Bellevue Avenue Phone:
Upper Montclair Mo. 2-3998

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

Est. 1880 62 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BATH TOWELS, SHEETS
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
The Linen Shop
418 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair 2-6380

Unusual Christmas Cards
Ruth Fields
GIFTS
EFFANBEE DOLLS
38 Church Street Montclair 2-7637

NEWARK

STERLING SILVER
TOMORROW'S HEIRLOOMS
Intrinsic beauty, material worth, and heirloom quality in this sterling silver centerpiece bowl (9½ inches diameter). Perfect for fruit or flowers, or in itself a graceful table decoration. A true aristocrat, it is adaptable to any period or design. All silver, not weighted. $22.00
THE WISS STORE
Founded 1848
665 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm 2-0900 ORange 4-7173

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

GRIFFITHS
"the Christmas Music Center of New Jersey"
STEINWAY • KIMBALL
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
WINTER • WURLITZER
HUNTINGTON • CABLE
MAGNAVOX
RADIO - PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
[illegible] MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
[illegible] W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A.C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NUTLEY

Morris' Confectionery
561 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Home-Made Candy in Gift Boxes
Also Ice Cream Cakes and Fancy Molds
Phone Nutley 2-1668

IRENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Send Christmas Greetings of
PLANTS and FLOWERS
126 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-4480

ORANGE

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts.
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 2-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

SALE!!
POSTURBILDER SHOES
Walk-Over Cradle Heel
$5.95 up, While They Last
54 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4822

BECKER GIFT SHOP
Distinctive Gifts
Personal Christmas Cards
5 Vose Avenue SO. 2-3939

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of of Federal Reserve System

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

ABBOTT'S
Department Store
634 Main Avenue

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
FLOWERS
659 Main Avenue
Pa. 3-1414

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC
(Continued)

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous **ESSO** Service
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

PLAINFIELD

GIFTS
of Jewelry
Since 1892
Diamonds, Watches, and Silverware
Robert Lipton, Inc.
206 W. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 East Front St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PL. 6-2637

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

E. S. CARR
Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0067
Fuel Oil
Coal Coke

RIDGEWOOD

SHOP EARLY
For Christmas Gifts and Cards
LITTLE GREY GIFT SHOP
Cathrine Dunker
21 Oak Street RI. 6-2481J

Christmas Gifts
Diamonds, Silverware, Jewelry
WEBER
THE WATCH MAN
Registered Jeweler American Gem Society
36 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store Plant Store
1 W. Ridgewood Ave. 418 So. Broad St.
Phone RD. 6-5006—07 Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods.
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

JEAN'S MILLINERY
Dress up with a new Hat for the Holidays at reduced prices.
Smart Handbags Make Practical Christmas Gifts.
28 East Ridgewood Avenue

5 and 10 **Ben Franklin Store** $1.00 and up
The Modern Variety Store
TOYS—GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
See Our Christmas Display
208 Rock Road Glen Rock, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	I	A	N	O		B
O	■	N	■	A	P	E
M	A	D	I	S	O	N
A	D	E	■	T	E	N
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B	E	L	F	A	S	T
E	R	I	■	N	■	O
R		S	U	S	A	N

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

Hummers
Complete Outfitters to Men
Headquarters for
BOY SCOUTS UNIFORMS
Fine selection of autumn merchandise
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Siegel's Stationery Shop
GREETING CARDS
Leather Goods
GAMES AND TOYS
394 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-2191

Tree Holders
and Lights
Gifts for the Home
Flexible Flyer Sleds
ARTHUR MANSER
431 Springfield Avenue

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
434 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

Your Photograph
The Gift That Only You Can Give
LASTING MEMORIES
The MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3042

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1314, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Are Now Ready for Your Inspection
Young Folks Toggery
233 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-3180

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisors in the purchase of insurance since 1921.
53 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3115 and 2-0200

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 Berse Brothers, Owners 442 North Ave. "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

Elsie
BEAUTY SHOPPE, Inc.
443 60th St., West New York, N. J.
PHONE UNION 3-0075

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

FRANCES SHOP, Inc.
6015 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.
Dial UNion 7-4606
We are authorized agents for Camp Corsets for general wear. Complete line of Corsets, Hosiery, Ladies' Specialties.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
'Outfitters to Men and Boys'
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

RINGS . . . BRACELETS
and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

CHESTER

LERMANS
FINE FOODS—MEATS
THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL
Fresh California Dates 45c lb.
Sixth and Sproul Phone Chester 6104

The Home of Good Shoes
BUSTER BROWN . . . For Children
RED CROSS . . . . . . For Women
FLORSHEIM & FREEMAN For Men
Professionally fitted by X-Ray
SLATER'S
618 Edgmont, Chester, Pa.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros Co
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.
The Treasure House of Gifts for Christmas

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Lentheric, Coty, Yardley, Elizabeth Arden and other famous Toiletries for Gifts.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICHS
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

J. H. TROUP'S
The Music Center of Harrisburg
15 South Market Square

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

The
GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

marie k. leonhardt
415 old york road, jenkintown
gifts
jewelry perfumes

THE
CEDAR CHEST
Christmas Gifts
Robes and Pajamas
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unusual and Distinctive **GIFTS**
Handmade Pottery, Cards that express your thoughts for any occasion. Full line of Dinner and Glassware
THE FLORENCE SHOP
Open Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat. Eves.
4905 Wayne Avenue Victor 3342

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

Christmas Cards and Wrappings
Special Offer—
Box of 15 Etchings 39
Box of 20 Blockprints .59
Gift Nook
209 South 15th Street Open evenings Kin 3420

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

THE PERFECT
CHRISTMAS GIFT
—A FINE WATCH
Hamilton, Elgin and Gruen
RITTENHOUSE 7440
Guerry & Riester
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Other gifts will wear out and be cast aside, but the beauty of a lovely jewel will remain forever beautiful to remind her repeatedly of your thoughtfulness.
100 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologists, Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

For Unusual Handmade
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
From All Over the World
See the
United Nations Bazaar
24 South 15th Street

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT

in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.

Name...

Street...

City.............................State.............

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

48 V Mail-letter-sheet envelope Stationery 60c
Mail Orders Filled
J. R. HUSSER, Printer
2440 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carrick 0415

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4332

ARRIE E. ROGERS, A. I. D.
Interior Designer
For Christmas a well-selected assortment of inexpensive gifts, including Ruth Gilbert orchids.
SCHENLEY APARTMENTS, PITTSBURGH

ROBERT HENDERSON COMPANY
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
5527 Walnut Street
Phone Mayflower 4373 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods—Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PITTSBURGH—Oakmont

WEISGARBER'S BEAUTY PARLOR
217 Delaware Ave., Oakmont
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Telephone Oakmont 1962
All branches of beauty culture; specializing in permanent waves.

READING

Confidence
of patrons in the Mumma Store . . . over a period of 22 years . . . was gained through our merchandising reliability.

The better quality jewelry and diamonds is our service guarantee.

Early selection of Christmas Gifts is advised, for most goods now in stock cannot be replaced.

Ask About Our Accommodating Christmas Layaway Plan

J. C. MUMMA
619 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

It's Pomeroy's for finer gifts at prices to fit your bond-buying budget
Bigger selections; exclusive fashions; up-to-the-minute items for complete satisfaction
Buy your Christmas gifts at . . .
POMEROY'S

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
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Giles, The Florist
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Gifts
of Leather
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ST. LAWRENCE Electropure **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

We carry a full line of choice Gifts, including many practical ones, and not all are expensive. We welcome you to look over our stock.
GERMAINE
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SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 3-3021
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

DAVE GEIGER
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The new Vitalaire Ice Refrigerator, Floor Lamps, Kitchen Sets, Linoleum Rugs, Radios, Electrical Appliances.
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Let the Advertiser Know
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Everything for the Christmas Dinner
at Coursen's
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INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
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Gifts in Leather
Leather and Canvas Luggage, Handbags, Umbrellas, Gloves, Billfolds, Sewing Sets, Belts, Manicure Sets, Auto Robes, Gifts for Soldiers, Alexandra deMarkoff Cosmetics.
PUHL & ZIMAN
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Useful Gifts for Christmas
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Joseph's
Hats, Gloves, Handbags
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Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
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SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
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GIFTS
For Those in the Service
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner

BOOKS
FOR CHRISTMAS
BOOKWAYS
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UPPER DARBY

GIFTS
of Lasting
Beauty
Tables, lamps, desks, mirrors, shelves, and many other fine gift ideas here.
COLLINS STORE
7056 Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
Ph. Blvd. 4827 7043 Garrett Road

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 Phone for Appointment

Shop Early for Christmas
FOR THAT
ENGAGEMENT
DIAMOND
See
GERLACH'S JEWELER
6915 MARKET ST. BLVD. 0451

Just Arrived Direct from Florida
Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 70c
Grapefruit 5 for 25c
Pink Meats 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just West 69th St. Term.

TOYS • TOYS
Ask for our 40-page
Catalogue of Famous Toys
JONAS TOY SHOP
7028 Terminal Sq.—Open Every Eve.

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
Mail Gifts to Service Men Early
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY
(Continued)

The Christmas Shop
for Men
ARROW SHIRTS
Stetson Hats
Interwoven Hose
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Alligator Raincoats
Hickok Belts and Braces
Brentwood Sweaters
Weil's Men's Shop
6932 Market St., opp. Terminal,
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Skill, creative ability and fine furs combine in
BORYNACKS
FUR COATS
manufactured on our own premises
20 Years at 326 S. 52nd Street, Philadelphia
BORYNACKS
FURS EXCLUSIVELY
7030 Terminal Square
(formerly W. Garrett Road)
Open Evenings—BLVD. 1188

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Gifts to Wear
Lingerie
Dresses—Coats
Red Robin Shop
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

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INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
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WILKINSBURG

Christmas Cards
STATIONERY GIFT WRAPPINGS
Kiser Brothers
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Our Little House Is Chock Full of Christmas Suggestions for all the family
The House of Flowers and Gifts
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OPEN EVERY EVENING

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

Dash to DASCH'S
For Ideal Gifts for Men
The Best in Men's Wear
800 Wood St. at South Ave.

Gifts from
THE CHARME SHOP
will please her
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
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YORK

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
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York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
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Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Novelty Jewelry and Hankies
THE ACCESSORY SHOP
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FRENCH MEAT MARKET
Quality Fresh and Smoked Meats
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
729 E. Market Street Phone 35132
WE DELIVER

THOUGHTFUL GIFTS
for Men, Women and Children
Christmas Cards and Calendars to carry the message of Peace which will follow strife.
ANNA HERR FRANTZ
Yorktowne Hotel York, Pa.

Furs of Quality
★
YORK FUR CO.
31 N. George Street York, Pa.

A smart line of Hats and Ladies' Handbags
▼
FASHION HATS
8 S. George Street York, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Cruse (I Kings 17:12)—*Kroos* or *krooz* (*oo* as in moon). Webster's stands with Oxford Dictionary in preferring the soft sound for *s*, while allowing the sound of *z* as second choice. Century is for *s*, soft, only.

Defined as a small earthen vessel for liquids. In use down the decades from the fifteenth century. The word was chosen by Coverdale (1535) for the passage in I Kings, and was taken over by Authorized (1611).

Jairus (Luke 8:41) —*Ja'-i-rus* (*a* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, *ja-i'-rus* (*a* quick-long as in chaotic, *i* long, *u* clipped-short).

Mentioned also in Mark 5:22, referred to, but not named, in Matt. 9:18. The story of Jairus' daughter occurs in the three "Synoptic" Gospels and is cast in the same form in all cases—the episode of the woman who touches Jesus' garment shifting the interest momentarily, and the main narrative about the maiden returning at the end.

Panoply—*Pan'-o-pli* (*a* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* short).

The Greek noun of Eph. 6:11, meaning "whole armor," when Anglicized becomes "panoply." Seems to have been an available word in the time of Authorized, though not used in that translation. Theological writers have employed it much in allusion to the Ephesians passage.

Peremptorily — *Per-emp'-to-ri-li* (first *e* as in maker, second short, *o* quick-long as in obey, both *i*'s short). By Webster's second choice, *per'-emp-to'-ri-li* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent, *o* long, with secondary accent on that syllable, both *i*'s short). By still a third choice, Webster's allows the third syllable to be pronounced *ter* (*e* as in maker). Oxford Dictionary puts the stress on the first syllable. Such holding back, or pushing back, of accent seems contrary to American ways and habits of speech. Hence Webster's preference for stress on the second syllable. But it is to be noted that Funk & Wagnalls and Century both agree with Oxford.

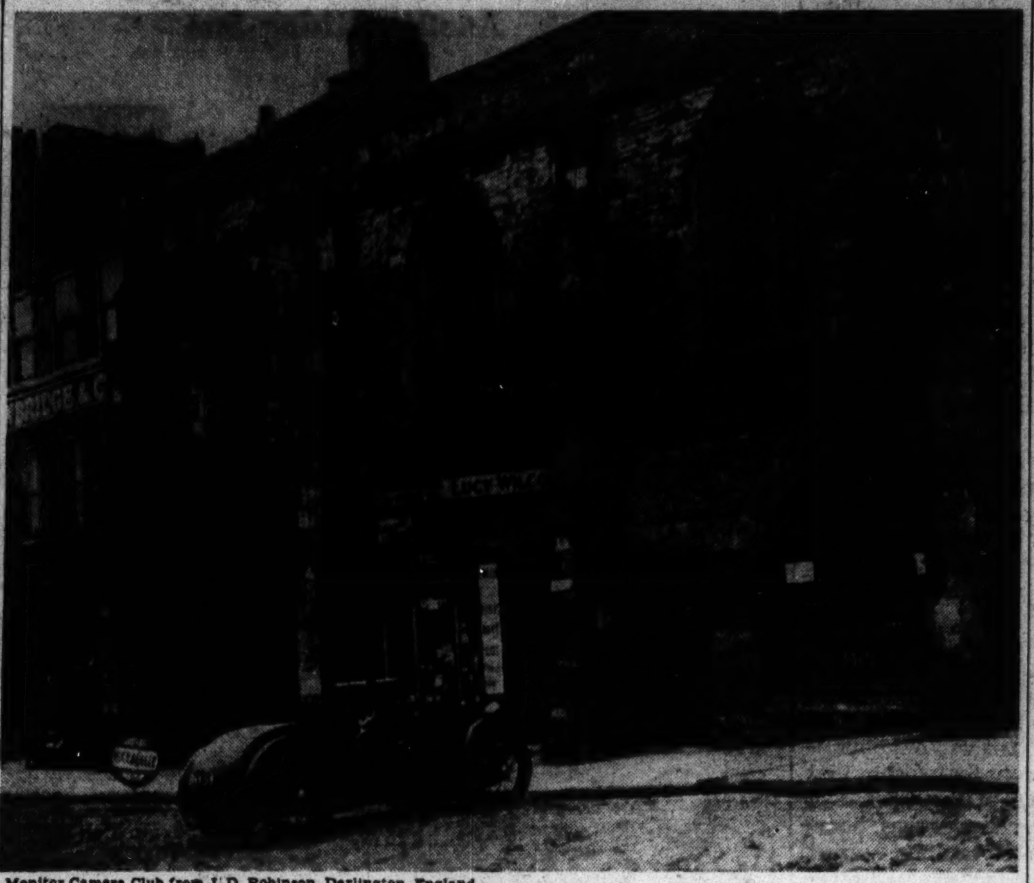
That is peremptorily ordered which is done, points out Oxford, "so as to settle the matter."

Tishbite (I Kings 17:1)—*Tish'-bit* (first *i* short, second long).

Amounts to little more than an addition to the name of Elijah. The town or region which this proper adjective refers to is not definitely located by the geographers, though it is presumed to be somewhere in Gilead.

Zarephath (I Kings 17:9)—*Zar'-e-fath* (both *a*'s short, *e* quick-long as in event).

A shore town in the neighborhood of Tyre and Sidon, situated on a headland that juts into the Mediterranean, where the widow of "an handful of meal" and "a little oil in a cruse" lived. The same town is mentioned in Luke 4:26, its Greek spelling coming out in English as "Sarepta." Here, for another alteration of spelling, the name of Elijah becomes "Elias."



Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England

Shops in a Church

In the quaint old world market place at Richmond, Yorkshire, is the ancient church of Holy Trinity. It is a curious jumble of architectural styles and ecclesiastical structure. Most unusual in this 800-year-old structure are the shops built into the nave.

Rubber From Wood

A synthetic rubber from wood products has been developed in Sweden, suitable for bicycle tires but not for motor cars.

Electric Eye

An electric detector, invented in England, prevents damage to saws by "finding" metal nails or bolts hidden in timber.

A Verse for Today . . .

Take ye from among
you an offering to the
LORD: *whosoever is of a*
willing heart, let him
bring it, an offering of
the LORD.—Ex. 35:5

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: When one of those glib chaps interrupts his sales talk to say, "Well, to be honest with you—," do you ever wonder what he was before that?

Kansas City Star: It is suggested that we look into the government jobholder list to see whether it might be too long. But where's the manpower for such a task?

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: There is nothing like having a high school daughter. She can tell her parents when they mispronounce a word.

Daily Quotation

When a man's busy, why, leisure
Strikes him as wonderful pleasure:
Faith, and at leisure once is he?
Straightway he wants to be busy.
ROBERT BROWNING

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Pyramid's Age Is Shown by the Tilt of Its North Passage?

The pyramids of Egypt, notably the famous Great Pyramid of Cheops or Khufu at Gizeh, were marvels of engineering skill and accuracy of construction. The Great Pyramid, for example, had a mean error of only 6/10 of an inch in length, with sides more than 750 feet long or, as one authority puts it, "the average error being less than a ten-thousandth of the side in equality, squareness, and level."

Furthermore, the sum of the lengths of the four sides was of the same ratio to the height that the ratio of the circumference of a circle has to the radius, namely, twice 3.1416 or 2.

Inside the pyramid, air shafts leading to the central chamber slant from the rooms upward to the north and to the south. The southern-pointed passage of the Great Pyramid was so constructed that the rays of the Dog Star (Sirius) at transit shone down into the royal chamber. The rising of this star after its occultation due to conjunction with the sun, was the astronomical sign of the beginning of the Egyptian year and the overflowing of the Nile.

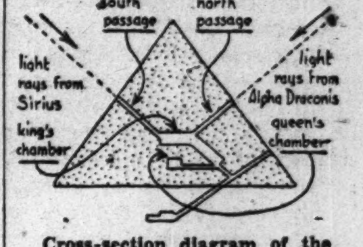
The second shaft, leading northward from the king's chamber, was so constructed as to afford passage for the light from Alpha Draconis at its lower transit, some three degrees below the celestial pole.

Due to a wobbling of the earth, known to astronomers as precession, the celestial pole moves about in a large circle, taking 25,800 years for the complete circuit.

In the course of its wanderings, various stars serve as Pole Stars. For example, in 13,000 A. D. the star Vega will be in the position of Pole Star. And 4,000 years ago the star Alpha Draconis served in that capacity.

Since there is little doubt that the north-pointing passage in the Great Pyramid was built to admit the rays of light from that star, it is reasonable to assume that the pyramid was built about that time.

—W. P. Keasbey



Cross-section diagram of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh.

Believe in Signs?

Sign in Morrison, Colorado: "All the lemonade you can drink—40c an hour."

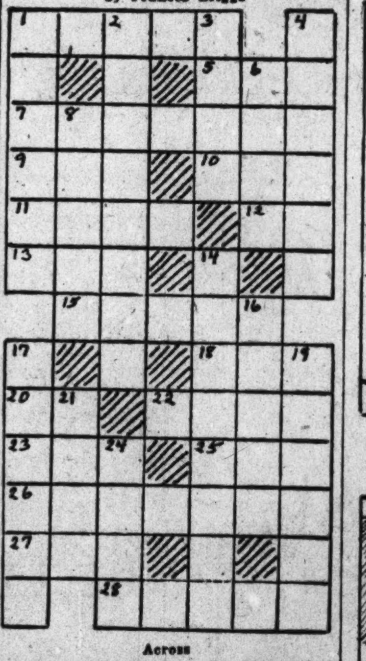
A Los Angeles second-hand store has this in one of its windows: "Come in. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated."

A Pasadena, Calif., restaurant has this placard prominently displayed: "If you like our service, tell others; if you don't like it, tell us."

A sign on the highway near Fallon, Nevada, has this: "For sale: 350-Year-Old White Leghorn hens."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs



Across

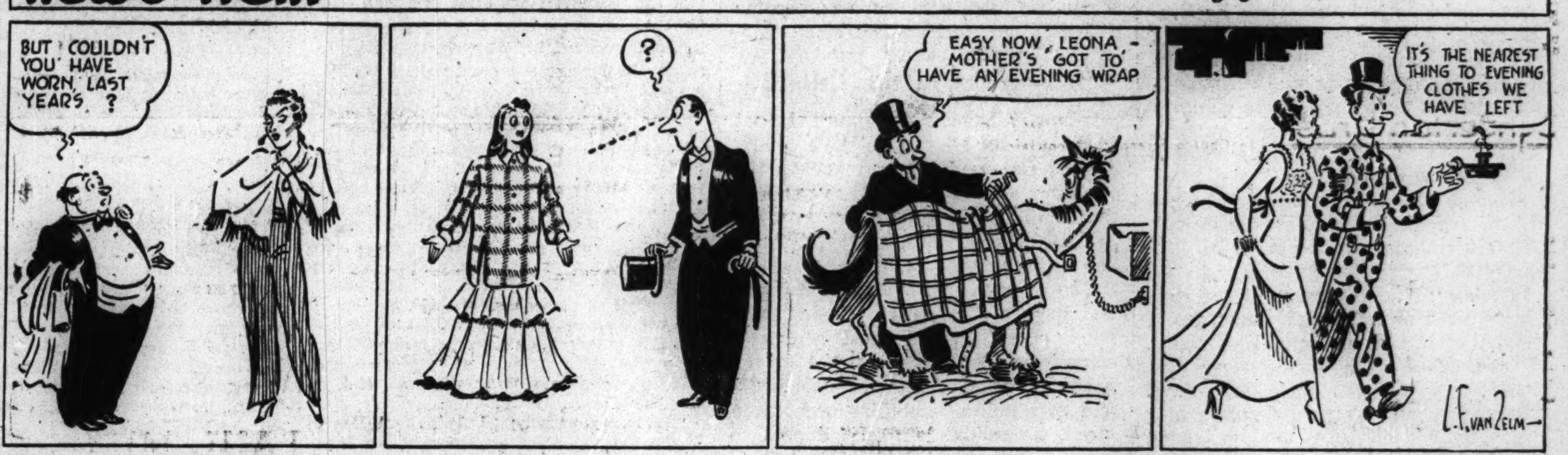
1—Clara Schumann played what musical instrument?
5—Fictional King Kong was what?
7—Wife of what U. S. President held first Inaugural Ball?
9—What humorist is noted for his modern fables?
10—How many players on a side in soft ball?
11—What is shot from a blow gun?
12—Myself.
13—What is a German river flowing to North Sea?
15—If you were in Fresno, Calif., in what direction would you travel to reach Santa Barbara?
18—Herbert Hoover was born in what month (abbr.)?
20—Aloft.
22—What is a jar used in cooling water by evaporation?
23—What insect has dispute with Spider in "Battle of the Books"?
25—City of Waukegan is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
26—What is chief commercial and manufacturing city of Ireland?
27—Assam silkworm is what (var.)?
28—What was first name of Miss Ferrier, Scotch novelist?

Down

1—What is a fragrant unguent for the hair?
2—What playwright wrote "Both Your Houses"?
3—What is a drying kiln?
4—What is name of family whose lives are depicted in "Pride and Prejudice"?
6—Keats' "La Belle Dame Sans Merci" is what?
8—What is Quincy Sawyer's middle name in Charles Felton Pidgin's novel?
14—Who are the natives of Mass.?
16—Husk of any fruit is what (pl.)?
17—You associate name of Charles Goodyear with what substance?
19—Who is celebrated as founder of science of eugenics?
21—An equal.
24—Where did the Eleans dwell?

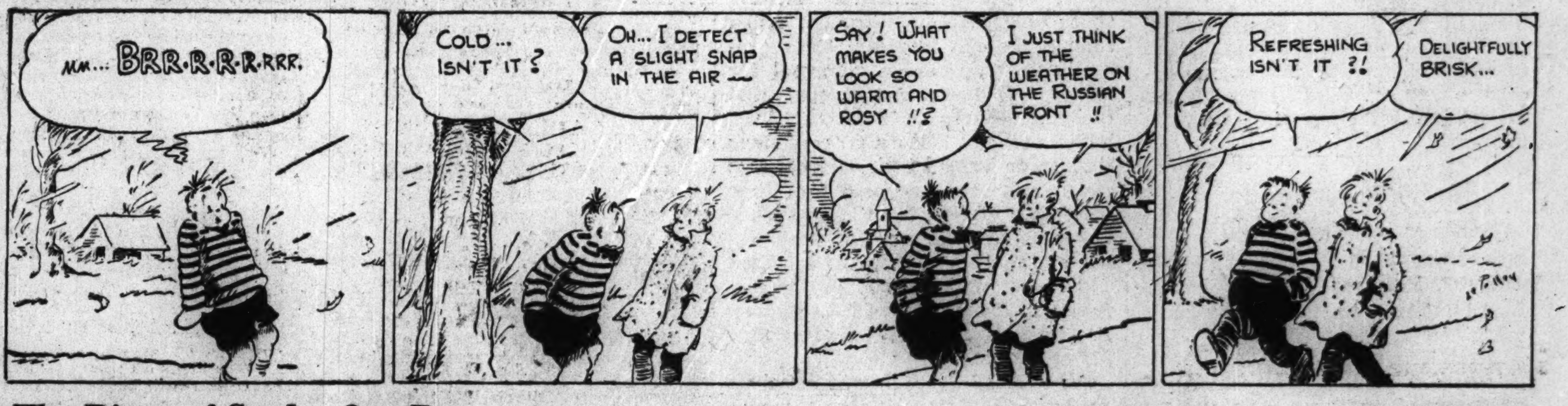
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

NEWS ITEM— OTTAWA—*The government has ordered a halt on manufacture of ladies' evening gowns and wraps.*


BUT COULDN'T YOU HAVE WORN LAST YEARS ?
?
EASY NOW, LEONA - MOTHER'S GOT TO HAVE AN EVENING WRAP
IT'S THE NEAREST THING TO EVENING CLOTHES WE HAVE LEFT
L. F. VAN ZELM

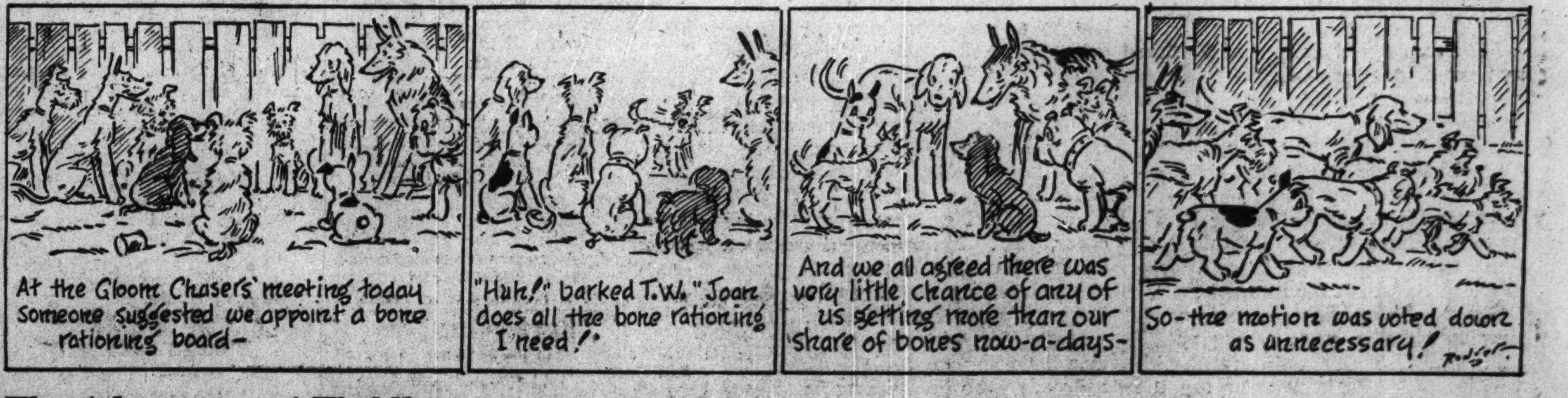
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cheering Thought*

BY LE PELLEY


MM... BRR-R-R-R-RRR.
COLD... ISN'T IT ?
OH... I DETECT A SLIGHT SNAP IN THE AIR —
SAY! WHAT MAKES YOU LOOK SO WARM AND ROSY !!?
I JUST THINK OF THE WEATHER ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT !!
REFRESHING ISN'T IT ?!
DELIGHTFULLY BRISK...

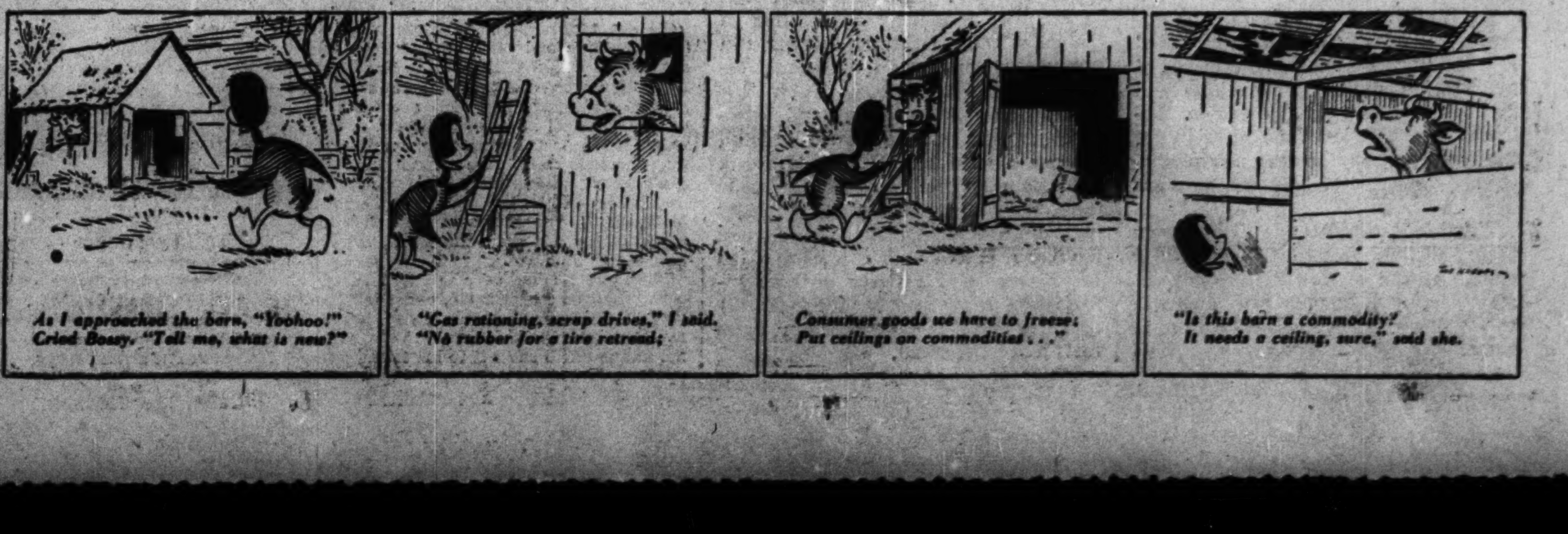
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Unnecessary*

BY RODGERS


At the Gloom Chasers' meeting today someone suggested we appoint a bone rationing board-
"Huh!" barked T.W. "Joan does all the bone rationing I need!"
And we all agreed there was very little chance of any of us getting more than our share of bones now-a-days-
So-the motion was voted down as unnecessary!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*One for the OPA*

BY THE HAGERS


As I approached the barn, "Yoohoo!" Cried Bossy. "Tell me, what is new?"
"Gas rationing, scrap drives," I said. "No rubber for a tire retread;
Consumer goods we have to freeze; Put ceilings on commodities . . ."
"Is this barn a commodity? It needs a ceiling, sure," said she.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1942 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farmers as Internationalists

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has set for American farmers goals as ambitious as those set earlier for producers of war implements. While it is hard to compare 122,000,000,000 pounds of milk, for example, with 60,000 planes, it is no less a fact that one achievement in production will be nearly as challenging to American ingenuity as the other.

The program just announced appears, on the whole, wise. It will reduce some of the crops of which America has a surplus, such as wheat and short-staple cotton, and put emphasis on crops that will feed the unprecedented number of livestock asked for in the program. Converted into 25,700,000,000 pounds of meat—one-third more than the country's normal consumption—this will relieve both storage and shipping facilities, for meat is a concentrated food.

Improvements in dehydration are doubtless behind much of the demand for increased dairy and egg production, while chemurgical demands, notably the need for fats in munitions, explains the request for enlarged production of vegetable oils. These are logical steps.

When we advance into Mr. Wickard's proposals for price guarantees, which in general work out to about 90 per cent of parity and are designed to encourage farmers to the effort, we are on more doubtful ground. However, these proposals seem to be in line with past experience, and probably go as far as the Secretary can under his present powers.

The big remaining question is manpower. Secretary Wickard appears to feel that deferment of farmers from Selective Service, transportation of seasonal workers together with wider use of high school students and city residents during peak periods will suffice. Such measures will help, but not decisively. The lifting of ceilings on farm labor, as just authorized by Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, will probably reach closer to the solution. This, however, raises the interesting speculation as to what is going to happen to farm prices when farm labor surges toward parity in pay envelopes with factory workers.

One of the answers that we have not heard enough from is new machinery. That was largely the answer of 1917 and '18. It might be the answer today, especially if curtailments on manufacture can be lifted sufficiently, and if invention can keep pace with necessity.

Farmers are among the more avid readers of the war news these days. Upon the military turn depends how soon their storehouses will be tapped for the huge task of ending European starvation. Thus, upon the daily communiqués largely hinge the prices on the grain and livestock exchanges. So, the American farmer, not long ago the backbone of isolationism, has now become an economic and humanitarian internationalist. How truly global is this war!

Farewell, Embroidery!

Women in industry are still considered somewhat in the believe-it-or-not category. People ask, almost incredulously, "Are they really replacing men? Are they good workers?"

Here's the answer. At the Sample shipyard at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, women shipworkers are building Navy minesweepers and ocean-going tugs at a clip surpassing records established by their men predecessors.

The Sample yard was one of the first in New England constructing wooden ships to employ a large corps of girls as machinists in the production of vessels. And if anybody shouted the taunt, "You'll be sorry!" he is now undoubtedly very red in the face.

An Army and Navy "E" for Excellence has just been awarded this shipyard, and to the women goes a large share of the credit for its merit.

Six months ago many of the women now in industry were plying needle and thread. Today they work with heavier tools. Their patterns are the frames of ships and planes; their "goods" steel instead of cotton.

But all this is just the beginning. Before the year is finished, it is expected that the huge Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be manned 50 per cent by women. Millions more will leave the fireside for the factory in the greatest drafting of woman-power that this country has ever known.

When it is over, many will lay down their tools and go back to the familiar chores of the housewife, but not all. New fields will be open after this war to women who have earned a place in them.

Air Power in Tunisia

News dispatches report Nazi reinforcements still pouring into Tunisia, a movement which on its face would indicate that Hitler means to make a real stand in North Africa. The exact situation in Tunisia is far from clear, and these forces may be merely designed to conduct holding operations, while an offensive is prepared elsewhere. But assumptions that the Nazis will abandon Africa without a bitter struggle are premature.

There is nothing in the cables to indicate that the Allies have yet gained such mastery of the air over Tunisia and over the Axis supply lines from Sicily as to prevent strong reinforcement of Bizerte and some of the other ports. It is true that British and American bombers have been operating over Tunisian cities, but not without opposition. Indeed some reports indicate that the Germans have a preponderance of fighter planes in the coastal area. Some of them have been strafing Allied ground forces. The fact that General Anderson has been moving so slowly although he has a very strong force is not due solely to minefields.

It is possible even that British and American plans which were beautifully worked out in regard to sea operations, have not been quite so good in the air. With a really strong air force the Allies should have been able to seize the key points in Tunisia within the first week. They appear to be short in fighter planes. Most of these are apparently being shipped by sea, although with extra fuel tanks it should be possible to fly them from Britain—or from some of the Fighting French fields in Africa.

So far the Axis supply problem is simpler than the Allies', but when additional British and American airpower has been collected in North Africa it will become highly hazardous, for the air front can be extended over Sicily and into Italy. Then even night trips across the Mediterranean will become difficult—even for escape.

"Fireworks in the Cellar"

It might have been expected that when fuel oil allotments were finally made there would be an end to the confusion that has marked so much of the handling of the oil situation along the East Coast. But, unhappily, this has not been the result.

One minute—last Friday morning to be specific—Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes cheerfully informed a Senate committee that storage tanks in the East had been maintained satisfactorily and that, unless something unforeseen arose, householders might expect to have 75 per cent of their normal oil deliveries.

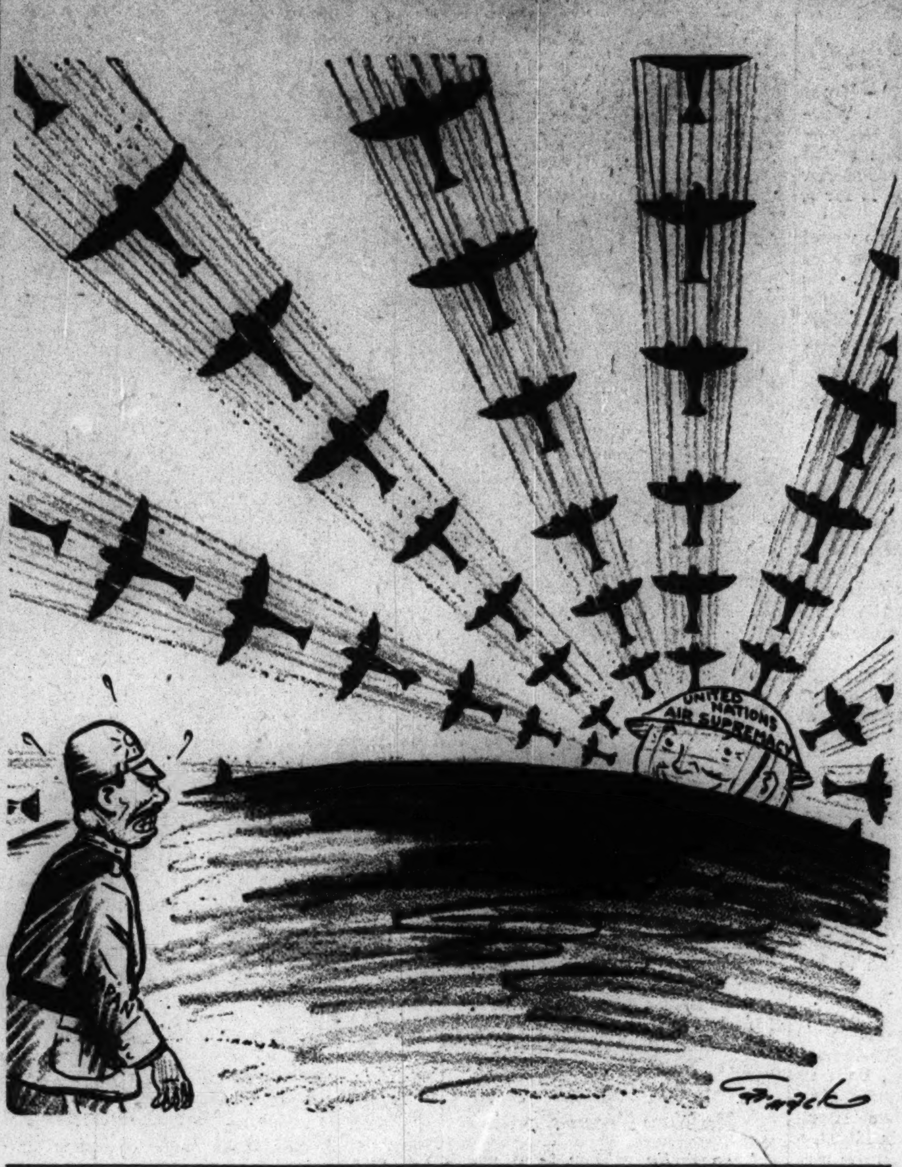
A few minutes later, Mr. Henderson's Office of Price Administration, which rations the oil that Mr. Ickes "coordinates," advanced a "proposal for study" (whatever that means) that fuel allotments be cut 10 per cent. Thus, within space of half a day, consumers were made hopeful their 66⅔ per cent ration might be increased to 75 per cent—only to have those hopes dashed by the oblique OPA warning that even the two-thirds ration might be sliced 10 per cent. Just to confound the confusion a trifle more, the OPA withdrew its "proposal for study" shortly after it was issued.

All this took place in an atmosphere nearly as fantastic as that climactic moment in "You Can't Take It With You" in which, among other things, and to an accompaniment of appropriate sound effects, daughter practices ballet with a mad Russian on front left stage, grandpa entertains the iceman at tea on center stage, mother composes poetry on a typewriter, right stage, while father fiddles with fireworks in the cellar.

For while Mr. Ickes was radiating cheer, Mr. Henderson contributed gloom; the New England Governors were clamoring for an end to chaos, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers was pleading with Secretary Knox to stop hoarding oil for the Navy, the railroads were proclaiming what good boys they were in the matter of hauling tank cars, and a Congressional delegation, like a Greek chorus filling in the gaps, was predicting disaster and summoning witnesses for a frontal assault on the White House.

Amid all this cacophony and kaleidoscopic motion, the bewildered oil consumer looked and listened for a voice he might believe, a fact he could trust. They all sounded sincere, looked honest. They were just too much, and too many. It looked as if it were a job for Elmer Davis's Office of War Information to (1) discover the facts, (2) organize one true story based on these facts and let it stand.

Another Rising Sun



Thoughts of Soldiers Away From Home

From Wolfred Freeman, a Brookline, Mass., boy somewhere in the Southwest Pacific.

Dear Folks:

When we first saw the land down under it was while going through the passage. . . . I remember coming out on deck, it was night and the moon had not come out. The only light was from the stars and the phosphorus lighting up our wake. We were very close to shore and the rugged coastline stood out like a great black barrier. Word went through the ship like wildfire: We would be in port in the morning. Oh boy! To have a fresh-water bath and eat in a restaurant and have a glass of milk. To be on dry land and see trees and flowers and talk to a girl or two.

The ship isn't moving any more, the sun is out. What's that in the haze? A church spire, yes! There are some buildings, too. Land at last and a city. . . . Well, off the ship we came in record time; the dock was blacked out and it was so dark you could just about see the man in front of you. When we hit the city proper the streets were empty, but soon the noise of feet on the pavement brought people to their windows and to our sides.

"Hi, buddy, we are glad you're here! Thank God we're not alone any more! Good luck, Yank."

There's a mother crying her son's somewhere in the Near East. I hope someone welcomed *him* when he arrived.

"Do you know my cousin Jack Smith? He lives in Oshkosh?" "Come around and have a cup of tea." "What's that song you've all been singing? Australia never heard of it. Sing it again."

* * *

We're in the park. "Unroll your pack and let's go to sleep." "Go out and see the town? Not me. I'm poohed."

Wonder why they pulled us off the boat so fast? Didn't I hear they expected an air raid? Sure enough, in the middle of the night the sound of ack-ack fire woke us up; the air was full of searchlight beams and the flash of the guns. We were at war.

We rolled our stuff in the early dawn and marched back to the dock where we boarded a train such as I've never seen before; the engine was about the size of a circus elephant and the cars were wooden and divided into compartments, with two doors for every section. The seat-backs were of wood and the seat itself was covered with a cushion. The cars were about half the size of ours and their color was red. I sort of felt like I was back in the 1880's.

One thing that impresses us all is that all the railway stations and embankments and switches are planted with shrubs and flowers neatly trimmed, which is something we could learn.

The deeper we get inland the flatter and dryer the country becomes. The train makes good time. Before we know it we are at our destination; it's noontime when we line up in front of the station. The sun is hot and we are perspiring under our tin helmets.

* * *

My squad is to be assigned to the Black Hill section. We walk to the section where we are to be billeted. A local warden leads the way up a long hill and around a corner. Boy, it's hot, and my pack weighs a ton. Team up. Who are you going with, Charlie? Let's get together. Some people meet the first two boys and after introductions they are invited into the house. Then some more leave the column and get the same reception.

Some little boys and girls are following us. They ask all kinds of questions. A little fellow wants to carry my gun. I take it off my shoulder and give it to him. He smiles, but the smile soon wears off as I let go and he has the whole weight in his hands. He stumbles with the weight and height of the gun and I can see by his eyes he's cured of wanting to be a grown-up soldier, and I reach over and take the gun back. Then he smiles again, and I tell him: "It's too heavy for such a hot day. Here's a five-cent piece from America." He thanks me and is off to show it to his friends, who ever after pester me and my buddies for American souvenirs.

We come to a nice little house with a beautiful garden and at the gate is a smiling motherly woman who opens the gate as the warden says, "These are your two boys, Mrs. Kelso." I smile and introduce Charlie and myself and we are invited into the house. . . .

After all, your Uncle Sam's Army is a very good place for a man to learn to live with his fellow-beings. I am giving time each day for a prayer and a little Bible reading and for the first time in my life find it interesting and helpful.

WOLF

From a USO Hut in Virginia.

Dear Gang:

What has surprised me most in the Army is the ability of the average spoiled American to take the severe training that is required of him. Most draftees have taken it in preference to the guardhouse, but a good many give the Army all they have. There are a good many things beside the training that break down morale—namely, reversal of decisions, favoritism, and division of authority; overbearing noncoms and misuse of the English language.

Some boys who never swore or gambled in their life are now practicing them because of the example of the noncoms. A private who is anxious to get ahead also has to be a favorite of his superiors, which is mostly accomplished by buying beer or joining their crap games. I'm not setting myself as a person who is being abused, as my faults as a soldier are recognized and they are many, but there are a good many with both brains and ability who don't get the nod.

Another thing that causes me to question the sincerity of the Army code is the sale of beer at the Post Exchange. If it were sold and consumed moderately, it could be of no harm, but they sell it with only the thought of making money. Many soldiers start gambling after drinking and lose their money—usually all they have—to a card shark. Well, this letter wasn't intended to be an example of the evils of liquor, but it irks me no end to have them punish soldiers for a condition brought about by the higher-ups. It would be unnecessary for them to worry about morale if they would consider a soldier's main thoughts—self-respect and home.

Just got the news of them passing the 18-20 year draft legislation. Its the quickest way of making a good army and of winning it. A man above 35 can't do what a younger man of 18 can. I have discovered that the older men are more inclined to worry while the younger ones are more anxious for something to happen.

DICK

A Sailor Gets His Candy

I am an American seaman, newly arrived in England. The first time I came ashore, like most Americans, I took candy and crushed fruit sundaes for granted as part of the afternoon's pleasure.

In a city store I stopped at the confections counter and ordered the candy I wanted. The sales girl started to explain about the coupons, when a man's voice behind me broke in: "I say, how many does he need? Oh, very well then, here you are," handed over the coupons, and then melted into the crowd of shoppers. This Englishman had given me most of his month's ration of candy.

My thanks to this gentleman.

ROBERT CARLETON, U. S. N.
—A letter in *The Liverpool Echo*

Mirror of World Opinion

Too Many Cocktail Sequences

"Let's have a drink" is now a tabooed line in all movies. The Hays office has also ordered studios to go easy on liquor-quaffing scenes. Temperance forces have been writing in a lot of pointed letters. In one recent major release there were eighteen different cocktail-drinking sequences.—HAROLD HEFFERNAN in *The Detroit News*.

Can America Lose the Peace Again?

POSTWAR PLANNING AND THE UNITED STATES

From the basis of wide experience in Washington and in the United States at large, as well as during a recent tour of duty in Great Britain, Richard Lee Strout has written a brief series of articles epitomizing current thought on international postwar planning. The first article follows:

By Richard Lee Strout

WASHINGTON

The United States will probably come out of the present war the strongest nation, industrially and financially, on earth, and its will may well determine the picture of the postwar world.

Even with the war going well at the moment for the United Nations in North Africa and the Pacific, it is too early to anticipate anything but a hard and bitter struggle ahead; yet it is not too early to discuss the problems of peace as many noted authorities are now doing.

These articles will take up some of these problems and digest current thinking of a number of writers on the subject. On one thing the writers seem to agree—that planning for peace is only second in importance to winning the war; and that we can lose the peace before we win the war.

"The United Nations dare not rest content with winning this war," writes Prof. J. B. Condliffe in his "Agenda for a Postwar World" (Norton). "Unless they take up and carry through the task of devising a form of world order in which aggression clearly will not pay, the war will probably have to be fought again.

"The aggressors have come close to winning this war.

"If there is another war a generation hence, they may come closer still."

* * *

How did America come to lose the peace after World War One, although it won the war? Did the Congressional elections, just over, give any hint of America's postwar directions? What can America learn in 1942 from the failure to obtain in the Senate a generation ago the constitutional two-thirds majority for the Treaty of Versailles?

Many Americans see the problem of postwar collaboration in black-and-white terms, bound up simply in the question whether or not the United States after this war will join a revived League of Nations. It is, however, much more complicated than that, according to Professor Condliffe, Stuart Chase, in "When the War Ends" (The Twentieth Century Fund), and other writers. The end of the war will bring the danger of exaggerated economic nationalism, as after the first world war. Simply joining a league or association of nations will not be enough to insure peace.

After World War One, the United States only wanted to be let alone and live in quiet. It feared and distrusted Europe's quarrels. Yet a generation later it found itself again at war. "It is possible," writes Prof. R. H. Tawney, the British economist, "that not the least guilty among the authors of the war were those of us who desired only to be let alone to live in peace."

Wendell Willkie in effect takes the same view. Unless the people of the United Nations agree immediately on their purposes, he said in the Herald Tribune Forum a few days ago, idealistic hopes, such as those in the Atlantic Charter "will live merely to mock us," like Wilson's Fourteen Points.

America's role in postwar reconstruction will enter three fields. The United States will almost certainly give postwar emergency relief to war-torn Europe on a generous scale. It is possible, too, that in the second field America this time may join some international political organization, particularly under terms so written that they will irretrievably commit America to world collaboration before the Senate's two-thirds veto power is called into play. But in the third field of economic collaboration, many writers express strong question. An exaggerated nationalism, high tariffs, or refusal to accept foreign imports would have immediate world-wide effects, they declare.

* * *

Of the four great nations that may emerge after an Allied victory, China's 400,000,000 people will need technical guidance and capital for a generation; Russia will be handicapped because one-third of its territory has been over-run, and even Great Britain with 45,000,000 population, will seem proportionately small in comparison with immediate problems, and its power will have relatively diminished, as Geoffrey Crowther, editor of the London Economist, and E. H. Carr have pointed out in recent studies.

"The international economic situation of Great Britain is certain to be seriously weakened after the war," Professor Condliffe declares, pointing to the depletion of Britain's foreign earning assets in its struggle for victory. Thus the burden may fall primarily upon the United States.

Discussing primarily the economic aspect of the situation, many writers feel that a strong and prosperous postwar America is the biggest contribution the United States can make to the reorganization of the world. America's economic leadership is so evident that the world's prosperity is bound up in its own. Vice versa, thus America's 1929 financial crash shook the whole world; in fact it paved the way for Hitlerism in Germany. Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, in summarizing the period in his "Fiscal Policy and Business Cycles," said the American crack-up, with little question, was "the central core of the great world depression, and determined mainly its intensity and duration."

In times of adversity America traditionally retreats toward economic isolation. This attitude found outlet in the Fordney-McCumber tariff after the first great depression following World War One, and the Hawley-Smoot tariff in 1930, after the collapse of "normalcy." World observers shiver in their boots lest the precedent be repeated after World War Two.

When this war ends, what is likely to be the course of business in America? After World War One, it followed four steps:

1. a preliminary boomlet and stock market rise with the afflatus of peace;
2. a steep "demobilization depression," as industry was converted;
3. a boom that culminated in the all-time peak of 1929;
4. finally a crash that shook the world, that brought the highest American tariff in history, a factor in the rise of economic nationalism finding ultimate form in the dictator-state.

Thus economists trace a direct connection, which laymen are apt to ignore, between the solution of domestic American economic problems and the hope for international peace. This is Problem One on the economic side, in working out a new world order.

By the end of the conflict, America may have 10,000,000 men in the armed services, and 30,000,000 men and women (or more) in war industries. Demobilization will come with a legislature eager to kick over executive restrictions, and with a public universally impatient with wartime curbs, controls, quotas and rations. At such a time a strong guiding hand in government is needed.

So much for postwar economic problem No. 1. The other problem is the job of working out affirmative economic collaboration with the rest of the world. Given a prosperous United States this may be achieved.

* * *

Before this war, America was committed to an economic impossibility: it sought at one and the same time a farm surplus, a manufacturing export surplus, and a surplus of invisible exports. In other words the United States was trying to sell the world goods and services, without taking adequate payment in return.

When World War Two ends, the other nations of the world will clamor to sell their goods to America. They must sell them to get back on their feet. Without economic collaboration from the United States any political agreement for world peace will be short-lived.

America has reached the stage in industrial life where other nations can produce raw materials like wool, meat, sugar, cotton more cheaply and efficiently. Will the United States now lower tariff barriers to accept these goods from abroad? Big lobbies will loudly protest in Washington. Farmers have been urged to increase their export surpluses to feed the Allies. Must they give up these markets now? Great new war industries have been created, like shipbuilding. Again, will the public permit the Government to scrap the enormously expensive synthetic rubber industry that sets America free from foreign imports? To do so means the loss of billions of dollars of public investment. Not to do so may involve even more dangerous consequences.

The unique power of a prosperous postwar United States imposes on America equivalent responsibility, unwelcome though it may be. The possibility of a third world war may hang in the balance on America's decision on economic collaboration. Will America prove equal to its responsibility?

In part the answer to this question will be given by Congress. What happened in Congress after World War One? Can we learn something today from that experience?

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